The WEEKLY Post.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR $125. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 00

THE SAGE SPEAKS.

A Masterly Letter From Ex-President Tilden.

The Democratic Party the Only Party of and for the People.

Reform in the Administration of the Government

Impossible Without the Election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The following Mr. Tilden's response to the Committee of the National Democratic Convention, conveying to him the resolutions of that body.

GRAYSTONE, October 6, 1884.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated the resolutions concerning me adopted by the late Democratic National Convention.

I share your conviction that reform in the administration of the Federal Government, which is our great national want, and is indeed essential to the restoration and preservation of the Government itself, can only be achieved through the agency of the Democratic party, and by installing its representative in the chief magistracy of the United States. The noble historical traditions of the Democratic party, the principles in which it was educated and to which it has ever been in the main faithful, its freedom from corrupt influences which grow up in the prolonged possession of power and the nature of the elements which constitute it, all contribute to qualify it for that mission.

The opposite characteristics and conditions which attach to the Republican party make it hopeless to expect that that party will be able to give a better Government than the debasing system of abuses which, during its ascendancy, has infected official and political life in this country.

The Democratic party had its origin in the efforts of the more advanced patriots of the Revolution to resist the perversion of our Government from the ideal contemplated by the people. Among its conspicuous founders were Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, of Massachusetts, George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and George Wythe and James Madison, of Virginia. From the election of Mr. Jefferson as President in 1800, for sixty years, the Democratic party mainly directed our national policy. It extended the boundaries of the Republic and laid the foundation of all our national greatness, while it preserved the limitations imposed by the Constitution and maintained a simple and pure system of domestic administration.

On the other hand, the Republican party has always been dominated by principles which favor legislation of benefit to particular classes at the expense of the body of the people. It has become deeply tainted with the abuses which naturally grow up during long possession of unchecked power, especially in a period of civil war and false finance. The patriotic and virtuous elements in it are now unable to emancipate it from the sway of selfish interests, which subordinate public duty to personal greed. The most hopeful of the best citizens it contains despair of its amendment, except through its temporary expulsion from power.

It has been boastingly asserted by a modern Massachusetts statesman, struggling to reconcile himself and his followers to their Presidential candidate, that the Republican party contains a disproportionate share of the wealth, the culture and the intelligence of the country. The unprincipled Grafton, when taunted by James the Second with his personal want of conscience, answered: "That is true, but belong to a party that has a great deal of conscience." Such reasoners forget that the same claim has been made in all ages and countries by the defenders of old wrongs against new reforms. It was alleged by the Tories of the American Revolution against the patriots of that day. It was repeated against Jefferson and afterwards against Jackson. It is alleged by the Conservatives against those who, in England, are now endeavoring to enlarge the popular suffrage.

All history shows that reforms in the Government must not be expected from those who sit serenely on the social mountain tops enjoying the benefits of the existing order of things. Even the Divine Author of our religion found his followers not among the self-complacent Pharisees, but among lowly minded fishermen.

The Republican party is largely made up of those who live by their wits and who aspire in politics to advantages over the rest of mankind, similar to those which their daily lives are devoted to securing in private business.

The Democratic party consists largely of those who live by the work of their hands, and whose political action is governed by their sentiments or imagination. It results that the Democratic party, more readily than the Republican party, can be molded to the support of reform measures, which involve a sacrifice of self-interests.

The indispensable necessity of our times is a change of administration in the great executive offices of the country. This, in my judgment, can only be accomplished by the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

(Signed.) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To R. Henry, Chairman, B. B. Smalley and others of the special committee of the Democratic National Convention.

BEECHER ON BLAINE.

Selling a House Committee to Work off Depreciated Bonds.

Another Enterprise In Which Blaine Was No Dead-Head.

[From Pittsburgh Dispatch, Blaine Organ.]

NEW YORK, October 6.—The following letter has been given to the New York papers for publication to-morrow:

BROOKLYN, October 6, 1884.

General R. A. Alger, candidate for the Gubernatorial office in Michigan.

DEAR SIR:—The publication of your telegram to James F. Joy, of Detroit, but now in London, and his reply compels me to publish the facts of an interview with him at his house on or about September 29, 1877, in order to clear myself of the charge of bearing false witness against him.

I have steadily refused to give to the public press the story of that interview at the hospitable board of a private house. But as the utterance of a public man about a public man I had a right to mention it privately among my intimate friends. In what way the partial and imperfect story of that interview got into the newspapers I do not know; certainly not with my knowledge or privity. Misled by these reports, you telegraphed to Mr. Joy in London:

DETROIT, September 30, 1884.

Joy, Care Brown, Shipley & Co., London:

Did Blaine offer to appoint committee to suit you if you took Little Rock bonds off his hands? Henry Ward Beecher says you told him Blaine did. ALGER.

Henry Ward Beecher said nothing of the kind, as you shall soon see. It was easy for Mr. Joy to reply:

LONDON, September 30, 1884.

R. A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.:

Blaine never made me any offer to appoint a committee to suit me in any manner or form, or for any consideration of any kind whatever. J. F. JOY.

Please send to him the following narrative, and you may depend upon it Mr. Joy will not contradict its substantial accuracy, neither will any one of the several gentlemen who were at the table with me, nor will other witnesses, not a few, deny that the same substantial statements have been made by Mr. Joy to others not infrequently.

Toward the close of the dinner, September 29, 1877, political matters were introduced, and among other things Blaine's failure to receive the nomination that went to Hayes. Mr. Joy spoke with contemptuous severity of Mr. Blaine and gave this statement:

When a difficulty occurred in regard to certain lands in the Southwest in which I was interested, a committee was about to be appointed by Congress to examine into the matter. Blaine being Speaker of the House, through a friend I asked Mr. Blaine to have one good lawyer appointed on that Committee. I did not care of which party. I simply wanted a sound lawyer. In a day or two Mr. Blaine sent me word through a friend that HE HAD CERTAIN DEPRECIATED BONDS, AND THAT IF I WOULD ENABLE HIM TO PLACE THEM AT PAR, I COULD HAVE MY COMMITTEE AS I WANTED IT.

I cannot forget with what cuttings corn Mr. Joy leaned back in his chair and said: "That is the man Blaine is," and he added: "I refused the offer, and as the courts soon settled the matter no committee was appointed."

At that time I knew nothing of the lands in question, nor of the bonds alluded to; but I did understand fully Mr. Joy's opinion of James G. Blaine. What changed Mr. Joy's notion and led him to nominate Mr. Blaine at the Chicago convention of 1880 I do not know. It can probably be found out by inquiring of the editors of certain great daily newspapers, who hardly found language bitter enough for years to inveigh against Mr. Blaine, and who now cannot find language enough to pour contempt upon the men who do not approve of placing Mr. Blaine in the Presidential chair. I shall not prolong this letter by narrating Mr. Blaine's views of the matter in an interview with me, which took place after my speech at Cooper Union, during the Garfield canvass, at his own request, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—I can hardly believe that he has forgotten that. I cannot but admit the indomitable pluck with which Mr. Blaine is defending himself against such a cloud of charges as were never made against any other Presidental candidate since the Government began, yet I cannot allow myself to be misled by sympathy with his undoubted kind-heartedness, courage and audacity.

Unsound in statesmanlike judgment, unscrupulous in political methods, dim-eyed in perceiving the distinction between truth and untruth; absorbingly ambitious, but short-sighted as to the methods of gratifying his ambition, but with a genial, social disposition and a brilliant rhetorical capacity—Mr. Blaine makes an alluring candidate, but would make a dangerous President.

I pray you to excuse my adding to the cares of your canvass by a consideration of these matters. It was, however, but just to you to point out how misleading was your telegram to Mr. Joy, and how irrelevant to the subject-matter was his reply.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ALL agree that handsome hair is one of beauty's indispensable elements. Ayer's Hair Vigor maintains it in freshness, brightness and luxuriance.

CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Barring Against Repeaters in Hamilton County.

The Mayor of Cincinnati Issues a Ringing Proclamation

An Independent View of the Present Situation.

Hundreds of Federal Officials at Work For the Republicans.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CINCINNATI, O., October 8.—The threatened collision of the two parties in this city on Saturday night has been averted by the withdrawal of the Republicans from the field. General Logan speaks in Music Hall on that night, and it was the intention to receive and escort him to the place of meeting by a general demonstration of uniformed clubs. The Democrats had previously arranged for a display of organized men, eclipsing anything ever seen outside of New York city, and the attempt of the Republicans to occupy the streets and provoke a collision caused much bad blood. The Republican parade was to-day declared off.

The colonization of men from Virginia and Kentucky continues, and repeaters, thieves and noted crooks are here from all sections in such numbers as to excite comment, and unless these people are driven out of the city, bloodshed is feared. At the solicitation of the business men and that there may be no excuse for the interference of the hundreds of Deputy United States Marshals now being sworn in, Mayor Stephens to-day issued a proclamation calling attention to the public outcry against the proposed frauds, an attempt at which may lead to violence, and says:

"I hereby warn all persons, irrespective of political faith, that whatever power is vested in me as Mayor to protect the just and lawful right of franchise will be inflexibly and impartially excercised, and every citizen who cherishes the sacredness of a free and honest ballot is hereby invoked to discountenance and prevent all illegal acts, and to aid the proper authorities in preventing treachery at the several polling places on October 14."

The business men and commercial travelers are holding a meeting at the Gibson House to-night, with the view of co-operating with Mayor Stephens, and the chances are that the repeaters, colonizers and political tramps under the lead of Dudley, Filley & Co., will have to seek new fields for their enterprise, as the honest masses of the city say "the rascals must go."

A REPUBLICAN CONFESSION.

The appearance of these people here and at other points in the State is a virtual confession that the State is lost to the Republicans unless Dudley, Filley & Co. can corrupt the people and negative their votes by open, audacious and systematic assaults upon the purity of the ballot box through the agencies of men who fear neither God nor man, and who are the sneak thieves and outlaws of their race. To meet this extraordinary condition of things the Democrats all over the State have been promptly notified, and they must be doubly active and see that no man upon whom suspicion rests, is permitted to vote without undergoing the crucial test and being subjected to every form of inquiry. The Democrats here have a most effective organization in their County Executive Committee and at its head is one of the brightest and brainiest young men in the State. He was born in the county, has always taken an active part in its politics and is thoroughly posted as to the methods and resources of Hamilton county Republicans. In his work he is well sustained by a corps of keen, bright-witted and able assistants. As auxiliary organizations, he has the Jefferson Club, a permanent organization of Germans, eight hundred strong, who have a beautifully furnished three-story club house on Vine street. The Duckworth Club, another permanent organization of nine hundred, with an imposing club house opposite the Grand Opera House, has a powerful and far-reaching influence, and is heartily in accord with Mulvihill and his committee. The Young Men's Jackson Association, recently formed with a membership of three hundred and twelve, is also doing good work. The Sol P. Kineon Club is the last of the permanent clubs formed, but it is not the least, as it has an active membership of fully six hundred. Mr. Kineon for whom the club was called is a wealthy coal merchant, an active, zealous member of the Executive Committee and a very liberal contributor.

CINCINNATI'S DEMOCRATIC WORKERS

Upon invitation of Chairman Mulvihill, Secretary Bernerd and others, I went down to the committee rooms to-night to take a look at the Executive Committee. The headquarters are on Vine street, No. 251, and consist of four very large rooms in the second story of a double house, with large central hall and conspicuous entrance. After looking at the character of the men and noticing the interest evinced and their prompt attendance to the duties for which they were selected by the Democrats of the county, I made up my mind that if these men fairly represented the intelligence and resolute determination of Hamilton county Democrats all the Elkinses and Dudleys, and Filleys and Dorseys of the country could not wrest this county from the Democrats. I know very well that if we could enlist the support and get the cordial influence of the same kind of men in Allegheny county, the Republican majority there would follow the tendrils of Jim Fisk's woodbine. While there is a most perfect organization among the Democrats here and a loyalty to one another that is most commendable, I am not much impressed with the strength of the accessions and am of the opinion that upon the rank and file of the Democratic party depends the result here. There are a large number of men here who will not vote for Blaine, and a large proportion of the number are Germans, but after a two days' trip through the city find no ground swell in that direction. The brewers are practically unanimous for a change of government, and necessarily have a large following who will vote the Democratic ticket, thus preserving intact the strength of last year, but that influence will, I think, be more than offset by the Prohibitionists, who last year voted their own ticket, and who will this year cut across the fields and vote for Robinson, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State.

In conversation yesterday with a gentleman from Galia county, whose name has now escaped me, I got very definite information as to the feeling of the Prohibitionists of Southern Ohio. This gentleman was in Columbus last week at the Blaine reception, and had a lengthy talk with Governor Foster. Foster, of all other men, is responsible for the submission to the people of the proposed amendment, and his advice to my informant was that the Prohibitionists to succeed, if they desired success in this century, was to take their trains in off the sidings and hitch on to the Republican hippodrome on the main track. Foster argued that the St. John crowd was nothing but a sideshow, and never would be until it consolidated with the Republican circus and exhibited the curiosities under the same tent. My friend from Galia, who, by the way, is a cold-water Democrat, says that Foster's logic is irresitible, and the idea well worked is worth more for the full development of the St. John principle than all the money they have expended in the last two years.

That there is a pretty general feeling of this kind—although I do not charge that Governor Foster promulgated it—is as certain and as visible as anything in politics. Last year when I was meandering around in this State I noticed and chronicled the fact that the Prohibitionists were the most aggressive campaigners and that the women stirred up the men from one end of the State to the other. There are now no women in this canvass, no outpouring of people for St. John, and I have not heard the name of their candidate for Secretary of State mentioned since I took the road. They have a candidate, notwithstanding, but I think you will find when the vote is counted that Robinson, the crusader and Republican candidate, has absorbed about all of the Prohibition element in the State, that is worth absorbing, and that in voting for him they have only reciprocated for past favors.

WHAT THE RESULT WILL BE.

If my reasoning and observation about this phase of the canvass be correct, the Republicans will win, as the liquor vote of this county is anything but unanimous for the Democratic ticket. Governor Foster has a distinct understanding with Blaine about what is to be done and how it is to be done, and if these twin relics of corruption can't fix the sleek and highly moral folk with St. John proclivities, while Dudley and Filley and Steve Elkins are looking after the moonshiners and riff-raff, then we will all agree that oil and water will not assimilate. Senator John Sherman has quit and gone home. As soon as Governor Foster heard that Sherman expected, in the contingency of Blaine's election, to become Secretary of the Treasury, he made an air-line for the Blaine caravan, and has had charge of it ever since. There is an open hostility to Foster in this State, and a feeling against him that has no parallel among public men, unless you include R. B. Hayes, and even he has advantage in public estimation. L.

HOW AN INDEPENDENT VIEWS THE PRESENT SITUATION IN OHIO—DUDLEY'S PECULIAR WAYS.

COLUMBUS, October 8.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, now in this city, sends the following to that paper: Governor Hendricks is the only outside statesman who has been in Ohio any time during the past week who has not in an hour been satisfied about how the election will go. It is a humorous feature of the situation that none of the political managers here know what the result will be. When a man comes in from the East, however, he will tell you in an hour what is coming out of it. He always predicts in accordance with his preferences. Governor Hendricks, after going over most of the State, has merely said that he would not care to trade chances with the Republicans.

This is the first campaign in many years in Ohio when the Democratic managers have not claimed everything. It is the first campaign in a Presidential year when they have had any reason whatever to claim anything. They are now expecting the Republicans to carry the State, but hoping otherwise. The Republicans are expecting to carry the State, but fearing otherwise. The Democrats get much encouragement from the fact that in 1883, for the first time in the year preceding a Presidential election, they carried the State on a total vote that was but six thousand short of that given for President in 1880. The Republicans are banking very largely upon the fact that they have never lost the State in October of a Presidential year. If the election were held to-day there is scarcely a doubt that it would be Democratic, and the Democrats hope it may be so a week hence. The coming six days, however, will develop Dudley's peculiar work. Money is going out freely, and the Democrats themselves admit the possibility of the out-and-out purchase of a majority of anywhere from twelve to fifteen thousand.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT WORK.

To assist in the work which Dudley has laid out, several hundred special agents of the Postoffice and Treasury Departments are in the State. There are a dozen of these officials in this city alone. One Postoffice Inspector has, with the aid of the Postmaster, made the only Republican poll of the State so far completed. It is very faulty, as a matter of course, and not at all inspiring. It was made apparent to the Republican managers this morning, from the returns of their own poll, that in many sections there will be a decrease in the vote from last fall. There has been a great deal of emigration from the State. The most of this is from the Republican sections. So far as can now be figured at Republican headquarters this loss amounts to 8,000 Republicans and 1,600 Democrats.

The Democratic management here has been undeniably good. It has been wholly conducted by Democrats inside the State, while the Republican camaaign has been taken out of the hands of the local managers by outside workers. The Democratic campaign has been made in accordance with the Tilden methods. The voters are personally communicated with and the slightest change in the situation anywhere is at once known.

MR. RANDALL'S ESTIMATE.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE SITUATION IN OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Mr. Randall, who had come to the city on private business yesterday morning, attended the Farmers' Club dinner at A. J. Cassatt's, and came in last evening to take the night train over the Shenandoah Valley railroad for Roanoke, Va., where he speaks to-night. Mr. Randall made thirteen speeches in the West since he left this city and most of them were to open-air meetings, for he says "no hall is big enough to hold the kind of meetings we have been having. The demonstration in Wheeling last Saturday exceeded anything I ever saw."

Mr. Randall goes from Roanoke into Ohio and West Virginia and will speak in these States up to the time of the October elections.

Being asked his views as to the prospects of the Democracy in the States he had visited he said: "There has at least been a material change in them since the opening of the campaign, when the Republicans claimed Ohio by anywhere from 40,000 to 50,000 and boasted that they would capture West Virginia. Now they have practically given up the latter State and there is no doubt that it will be carried by the Democrats by over 5,000. As to Ohio, the Democratic organization is thorough and efficient—as vigorous and complete as it was in 1883—and all elements are united and harmonious. The Democratic managers claim that they have as good reasons for expecting to carry the State now as they had then, and I saw no reason for doubting it. The desperation of the Republicans is manifest in the fact that they only claim 10,000, and that to secure even this Mr. Blaine had to be recalled to canvass nearly every town in person. In their alarm they will resort to everything, and with unlimited money and other resources, may accomplish a small plurality, but there is every good reason for, hope that the Democrats will win."

PROF. EATON CONDEMNS BLAINE.

NEW HAVEN, October 8.—Governor Thomas M. Waller spoke at the Cleveland and Hendricks rally in Carll's Opera House last night. He was at his best, and was literally showered with applause from a great audience. It was the grandest rally of the season. Congressman Charles L. Mitchell was the Chairman. Through a mistake Prof. Daniel C. Eaton was invited to be one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting. Prof. Eaton is a well-known Republican, and the invitation was intended for D. Cady Eaton. The former, to the surprise of the Democrats, replied to the invitation. The closing paragraph is expressive of the anti-Blaine feeling in Connecticut. He says:

As I am an original Republican I cannot accept your polite invitation, even though I hope to see your Presidential candidate elected, as a just punishment to my own party for their unfortunate selection of a nominee.

Yours respectfully, DANIEL C. EATON, Professor of Botany in Yale College.

P. S.—You need not "burn this."

THE BLAINE CARAVAN.

MASSILLON, O., October 8.—Mr. Blaine and party came here this morning from Canton, and was greeted by a great concourse of people. In the morning Mr. Blaine reviewed a procession of uniformed clubs. In the afternoon he spoke for twenty minutes at the Fair ground, his subject, as usual, being the tariff question. General Hawley, ex-Secretary Windom and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, also made speeches. The people called repeatedly for McKinley, but the latter confined himself to introducing some of the other speakers. In the evening there was a large torchlight procession. Mr. Blaine took dinner at the house of Mr. Steise, and then after dark drove back with Mr. McKinley to Canton.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR BLAINE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 8.—The Hon. E. M. Chapin, of New Hartford, for long years a Republican, who last week renominated by the Republicans for town Treasurer. He declined the nomination, saying that while he would support Harrison and the State Republican ticket he intended to vote for Cleveland. In a letter to a New Haven friend Mr. Chapin writes: "I told my friends that I could not and would not vote for James G. Blaine under any circumstances." Mr. Chapin's defection caused an unpleasant sensation among his former political brethren, as he has been a staunch Republican ever since the formation of the party, in the Legislature twice as Representative and once as State Senator. He is a prominent Republican, has a wide acquaintance, and commands high respect and no little influence. But for his avowal of his position on the Presidential ticket he would doubtless have been nominated again for State Senator.

MAHONE'S OPPONENTS WEAKEN.

RICHMOND, VA., October 8.—At a meeting of the Straightout Republican State Committee to-day, General W. C. Wickham, J. F. Desendorf and A. B. Cook resigned. A resolution was adopted withdrawing the entire Electoral ticket, and requesting the remainder of the electors to resign. Of the members of the committee present there was only one dissenting voice to the action taken.

With Another Man's Wife

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., October 8.—Jacob F. Hite, one of the most prominent horse-buyers in this city has absconded, leaving obligations to the amount of $16,000. He is supposed to have taken $9,000 with him. His transactions have been very extensive with local horse dealers in the western counties of the State, and as his obligations are distributed among the banks and business men here, the greatest surprise is expressed. He was a man of correct habits, but as a woman, the wife of a neighbor, disappeared on the some day that he left, there is a suspicion that the two are responsible for each other. To-day the sheriff took possession of Hite's property. His wife is left in destitute circumstances. When they were married she had some money which he got from her, giving his notes for the amount.

TRYING BRIBERY.

A Republican Attempt to Bribe a Catholic Priest.

$2,000 Offered Him if He Would Urge the Members of His Church

To Support the Republican National Ticket.

A Clergyman Who Was Not For Sale—General Political Matters.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 8.—The latest move of the Blaine managers is the attempted buying up of Catholic votes. The scheme, of course, has had no effect, for Catholic voters emphatically decline to sell themselves even at the high price that the Republicans offer. There is hardly a man in an influential position who has not been approached and offered money to throw his influence to Blaine. Regular agents of the man from Maine scour the country making appointments with prominent clergymen and, by promises, bribes and threats, seeking to gain their public indorsement of the man who wrote the Mulligan letters.

A fine sample of this underhand work, of this last resort to which the Blaine managers are driven in their desperation, comes from Paterson, N. J. The clergyman whom the Republicans vainly tried to buy up is the Rev. Father Muller, of the Franciscan order. About a mile out of Paterson, at the foot of a long range of green hills, a Franciscan monastery pushes its gable roof above the surrounding whitewashed cottages. It is away off the main road, and the retreat is such a quiet one that the very name of politics seems out of harmony with the surroundings. Mill operatives and farmers about Paterson attend the church attached to the monastery, and over these Father Muller exercises a general supervision for good. It was with a view to gaining the support of these church-goers that the priest was approached.

On a trip out West the reverend gentleman met a prominent Washington Republican, who discussed the political situation and assured Father Muller that in the event of the election of Blaine the monastery would receive substantial aid. He also referred to the necessity of having all Catholics work for the Republican cause, and ended by offering the friar $2,000 to use his influence among his parishoners. Of course the offer was declined, but some time afterwards Father Muller received a letter renewing the offer and begging that it be accepted. No attention was paid to the communication and it had almost been forgotten when a telegram came to the monastery requesting Father Muller to meet the politician for the purpose of consummating the purchase of the votes of the Paterson congregation. The reverend gentleman finally met the political purchaser at Hoboken and gave him to undetstand that Catholic clergymen were not for sale.

WHERE TAMMAMY STANDS.

A SACHEM SAYS ITS SUPPORT OF CLEVELAND IS EARNEST AND HEARTY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 8.—John Kelly was not at his down-town office to-day, but John H. Mooney, his business partner and confidential secretary and agent in all his political affairs, talked freely of the situation. Mr. Mooney says that Tammany Hall is for Cleveland, and the organization has submitted in good faith to the will of the majority as expressed at Chicago. Mr. Kelly is a man of his word, and meant what he said at the Tammany meeting when he declared that then was the time for any who did not propose to support Cleveland to get out. Mr. Mooney knew of no disaffection toward Cleveland outside or inside of Tammany. So far as the Irish who were supporting Blaine were concerned they, could nearly all be traced to positions in the postoffice, or to some other Government employ. They were the same old set of agitators—the Kerwins, the Condons and the Fords. Mr. Mooney had found no disaffection among the car conductors and drivers, the cigar-makers and other labor interests, and did not believe that any existed. Regarding the local situation, Mr. Mooney said that Tammany had put up a good, clean ticket, headed by Grant for Mayor. If anything could be said against any of the nominees such ones would be withdrawn. They were all Democrats. The most that they said against Grant was that he was a young man, but he believed the time had come to give the young men a chance in New York City politics. Grant was in every way a worthy man and was incorruptible as was shown by his steady resistance to the Broadway surface railroad project. Tammany had made no deal with the Republicans.

EDMUNDS OUT OF POLITICS.

A LETTER FROM THE VERMONT SENATOR WHICH SPEAKS VOLUMES.

CASTLETON, VT., October 8.—A prominent Republican of this village in conversation with a Democrat, was very indignant when told that Senator Edmunds was going to vote for Cleveland in November. With his usual manner he informed a Democratic friend that it was a slander on the Senator, and that he would get the Senator's denial in writing. Acting on the impulse, he wrote to Senator Edmunds telling him what he had heard and asking him to deny it, and also inviting him to come here and deliver a lecture before the Blaine and Logan Club. In a few days he received his answer. It was thus:

BURLINGTON, September 20.

M. H. Cook, Esq., Castleton:

Yours of the 12th received. In reply would say I am out of politics this year. I hope the G. O. P. will pull through. Yours, &c.,

G. F. EDMUNDS.

Not one word in favor of Blaine; not a denial of the charge, and not one word of comfort for the poor Blaine and Logan man, who now thinks that there is something wrong about Senator Edmunds, but who can find nothing whatever against J. G. Blaine.

CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

CLEVELAND'S MAJORITY IN KINGS COUNTY PLACED AT 25,000.

CHICAGO, October 8.—Mr. William Kingsley, President of the Brooklyn Bridge Board, and a prominent figure in Kings county, New York, politicf, was at the Leland Hotel to-day. Speaking of election possibilities in that bailiwick, he said: "The Democratic party is in excellent campaigning trim in Brooklyn, without any disturbing local issues to embarrass it. Earlier in the fight I put Cleveland's majority in Kings county at 15,000. Now I am prepared to go as high as 25,000, without any fear that I am overestimating it. This result will be due to several causes, but the most powerful one is the very large Independent vote that will be thrown for the Democratic candidate. I think that the Independent feeling is more intense and earnest in Brooklyn than anywhere else in the State, although as a political factor it is forcing itself into notice everywhere. It is my opinion that 90,000 is a reasonable estimate of the number of Republican voters in the State who will repudiate Blaine and vote for Cleveland. That involves a change of 100,000, and is a loss that the Republican leaders cannot make up from any source. Tammany's defection, if it resolves itself into that, and I am not prepared to say that it will, is insignificent by the side of a movement that in its magnitude has attained the dignity of a revolution. The leaders are badly scared over the outlook, although they try to keep their courage up by imagining that the Irish and the laborers are coming over to them in droves, and that Butler will take away from Cleveland 100,000 or more supporters. There is nothing tangible in their claims, and their assertions are based on what they desire, and not what they know. I have no doubt that Cleveland will carry the State of New York by a plurality exceeding 50,000."

A DIGNIFIED CANDIDATE.

LOGAN CALLS A MAN A LIAR AND SPITS IN HIS FACE.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 8.—Last Monday evening, while General John A. Logan was speaking from the platform of a car at Hinton, this State, a man named West stepped up to the car and said:

"You are the first man who raised the rebel flag in the State of Illinois. I want to shake hands with you."

General Logan said: "Who is your authority?"

West replied that he didn't know, but that he (Logan) did it.

General Logan became angry, called West a liar, and spat in his face. The train moved off and hostilities were suspended. Colonel Buttrick and A. Burlow, two prominent Republicans of this city, were on the train with General Logan and saw the trouble and told the Associated Press correspondent. After the train was under headway General Logan remarked to these gentlemen that he wished he had had a mouthful of tobacco; he would have spat it on the fellow.

A REPUBLICAN CONFESSION.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, October 8.—Congressman Harry Bingham, of Philadelphia, spoke at a Republican meeting at Lebanon on Saturday evening. At the close of the meeting he was introduced to a number of those who were present, among them being a well-known Democrat from this county. The politics of the Dauphin county man not being known to Mr. Bingham, and he thinking he was a Republican, made no hesitation in giving his views on the political outlook.

"Candidly, now," inquired the gentleman, "what do you think of the situation?"

"Well, I must confess that it is not a bright one. We've a hard fight ahead."

"What do you think about Ohio?"

"That is exactly where the matter is to be decided. The State is doubtful in my mind, and should it go Democratic, we might as well give up the fight. It would be a hopeless contest."

A ROUSING RALLY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW TEXAS, PA., October 8.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy, presided over by I. A. Conner, was held here last night. Hon. Morrison Foster, Democractic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, addressed the assemblage, and for nearly two hours was listened to by the large and orderly crowd with most intense interest and respectful attention, frequently interspersed with enthusiastic applause. He traced the two parties from Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton down to Grover Cleveland and James G. Blaine, showing that Blaine represented the rightful inheritors of Alexander Hamilton's title without break or flaw. He also exposed the duplicity of the Republican party on the tariff question, their favoritism to capital and monopoly, and their contemptuous rejection of legislation for the protection of labor. Look out for a good report from Flum.

TWO GREAT MEETINGS.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 8.—The arrangements for the business men's meeting in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks on the steps of the sub-Treasury building, to-morrow afternoon, are now complete, and unless stormy weather should interfere the demonstration in opposition to Blaine will be much more enthusiastic than that organized in the interest of Garfield four years ago. There will be a parade of the several clubs that have been formed among business men. The Mining Exchange will turn out 200 men; the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, 700; the Cotton Exchange, 150; the Coffee Exchange about 175; the West Side Merchants' clubs, 250; and the Merchants' and Builders' clubs, 350. Congressman Dorsheimer, ex-Governor Salamon and Algernon S. Sullivan are the speakers. The County Democracy demonstration at night will be an imposing affair with its miles of blazing torches and speaking from four stands by some of the most noted men in the country.

Weekly Post.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

POSTAGE PREPAID,

DAILY POST, one year, by mail..........$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.......... 4 00
DAILY POST, three months by mail.......... 2 00

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PREPAID,

ONE COPY, one year..........$1 25
[Cl]UBS OF FIVE, or over.......... 1 00

An extra copy sent free to any address sending a club of ten or more.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any deviation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing the subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second class matter.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address free of charge.

Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscriptions must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

NO POSTAGE STAMPS.

We must decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions. The new Postal Note costs but three cents, and constitutes a safe way in remitting, and can be had at almost every Postoffice.

J. P. BARR & CO., Publishers.

THE LABOR ELEMENT IN THE ELECTION.

Unquestionably the working population of the country was outrageously fooled in 1880 by the appeals of Republican politicians and capitalists that Democratic success meant idleness, pauper wages and the poor house, and Republican success better wages, steady work and prosperity. How has it turned out? Mr. HARRY OLIVER's circular is only one illustration of thousands. The destitution and suffering in the Hocking valley, where BLAINE's syndicate is crushing out manhood and womanhood is another. We could fill a broad page of our paper with similar illustrations from all parts of the country.

Yet BLAINE and his organs are starting the same line of lying appeals made in 1880. The question is, can the workingman be twice fooled by the same shallow trickery? We doubt it. The evidence all tends the other way.

The *Labor Tribune*, of this city, one of the leading representatives of organized labor in the country, meets the issue in a trenchant review of hypocritical cant in the New York *Tribune* appealing to workingmen to vote against CLEVELAND, because of "the idle laborers poured out of our dead hives of industry." Says the Pittsburgh labor organ:

> What is to become of those idle laborers? Yes, what is to become of them now, you hypocritical brute? High tariff would give the laborers of the country a show for decent living, but *free trade in imported contract labor* has brought large numbers of them down to the dregs. Yet mark this well, while the Democratic Federal House of Representatives passed the Foran bill forbidding under heavy penalty the importation of contract labor, the Republican Senate refused to pass it; and it was in the act of thus refusing when the Republican Convention at Chicago was passing a resolution claiming the party had always been, was then, and is now a friend of labor
>
> It is the friend of imported contract labor, such as is used to break the strikes and lockouts of home labor for living wages.
>
> It is the enemy of home labor because the decent masses of the party have carelessly permitted machine politicians, the advocates of immense corporations, and the paid attorneys of such jobbers as Gould, Huntington and other railroad thieves to dominate the Senate of the United States and the most powerful of the official positions.

And then about the pitiful plea of *the land monopolists* there is no public land left for the poor man to flee to for a living, the *Labor Tribune* says:

> "There is no public land left for them to flee to for a living," says Jay Gould's newspaper, the New York *Tribune*. True, you scoundrel, but you should be the last to throw this into our faces. The Republican management of the public domain has resulted in corporations securing millions upon millions of the most desirable lands; it has permitted foreign aristocrats to acquire immense tracts with intent to introduce landlordism into this free country; it has reduced the public domain so that now there is not ten years' supply until the agricultural lands will be exhausted. Last year over twenty-six million acres were "disposed" of, of which considerably over eight millions of acres went to corporations.
>
> **Now, mark you, good people, whom Jay Gould's paper refers to as the men who will want to flee to these lands and will find none to flee to—mark that the Democratic House of Representatives passed bills at the last session of Congress for the restoration of somewhere about one hundred millions of acres of unearned railroad land grants, yet the Republican Senate deliberately pigeon-holed those bills and refused to compel the corporations to render back to the people that which is the people's.**
>
> At the same time this was going on in Washington, behold! the Republican Convention at Chicago was adopting a resolution for the party platform declaring that party to have been in the past, the present and the future *pledged to preserve the public lands for actual settlers.*

And then, as to the appeal of BLAINE's organs, precisely such an appeal as the MULLIGAN and Hocking valley hero is making in Ohio, to "vote against CLEVELAND and British Free Trade" (the audacious liars!) the *Labor Tribune* says "the danger to Protection does not lie in the election of a President," but, it goes on:

> *In the Congressional elections is to be found the key of the position as regards tariff.* Neglect these and the strongest man in the country would be of little use in the executive chair; attend to these rigorously and the veriest free trader in that chair could be of little harm.
>
> Elect men to Congress regardless of party, looking only to their honesty, capability and devotion to tariff.
>
> Elect a President with reference to complete reformation of the civil service, to cleaning out of the hypocrites and thieves who have been despoiling the public domain and skinning the people in the interests of national bankers.

The *Labor Tribune* supports General BUTLER, but as he has not the ghost of a chance of election—says so himself—the duty of the workingman if he would defeat the party of corruption, of monopolies, of imported labor, is to vote for CLEVELAND. Otherwise his vote will be thrown away as completely as if he cast his ballot for BELVA LOCKWOOD.

ABOUT THE WOOL-GROWERS AND THE TARIFF.

The *Gazette* makes its little appeal to the wool-growers, and cites the authority of a Mr. FOWLER, of Ohio, who it says is a life-long Democrat. The *Gazette* is not good authority on life-long Democrats, especially as the Columbus *Times* says Mr. FOWLER has voted the Republican ticket since 1879. But that is not very important.

What are the facts about the wool tariff?

The law of 1867, the highest wool tariff on record, was in force when the Forty-seventh Congress met on the first Monday of December, 1881. This Congress was Republican in both branches.

President ARTHUR, who we believe the *Gazette* recognizes as a good Republican, in his annual message, among other reductions in the tariff, advised Congress to make "substantial reductions in the duties on wool and woolen goods."

The Tariff bill reported to Congress by the Tariff Commission, after some controversy between the two Houses, was finally referred to conference committees of five Senators and five Representatives. The Republicans were in a majority in both committees.

This Republican committee accepted the recommendations of the Republican President, ARTHUR, and in the bill they reported made "substantial reductions in the duties on wool." These are the very reductions that have excited the wool-growers of Ohio and Pennsylvania the last year.

The Republican Congress passed the Conference bill, making these "substantial reductions;" the Republican President signed the bill, and it thus became a law. No Democratic responsibility there. In the Senate 30 Democrats and DON CAMERON voted against the bill, and 31 Republicans and one Democratic Senator voted for it. No Democratic responsibility there. In the House, the vote was 152 for the bill and 116 against; of the 116 all were Democrats but ten or twelve, and of the majority vote by which the bill passed all were Republicans but twenty-five or thirty. No Democratic responsibility there. And then President ARTHUR signed the bill and it became a law. Certainly no Democratic responsibility there!

Another fact merits attention. It was late in the session when the bill reducing the tariff on wool was reported, and in the ordinary procedure the bill could not be reached. Then it was Speaker KEIFER made one of his extraordinary and disgraceful rulings, against which the Democrats of the House formally protested, which secured a change in the standing rules, and so enabled the Republicans of the House to pass the bill. Remember: the bill reducing the tariff on wool.

These are the facts, and show the Republican party is solely responsible for the reduction of the duty on wool. If the Republican Conference Committee had let the tariff of 1867 alone the Republican Senate, the Republican House, and the Republican President would not be on the record as considering, passing and signing a bill reducing the tariff on wool. So anxious were the Republicans it should pass, the rules of the House were overthrown to force the bill to a vote.

The reason the tariff on wool was reduced was because the Republican manufacturers of New England and elsewhere—the rich corporations which bleed for the party—demanded cheaper raw material. They succeeded in getting the duties down on raw wool, but at the same time advanced by this very bill the duties on woolen manufactures. They increased the customs tax on blankets, carpets and men's and women's clothing, but for their own benefit reduced the customs tax on raw wool. The Republican party stood bravely by them; and the history of tariff legislation does not afford a stronger case of grasping avarice.

It is true that in the last Democratic House an effort was made by Mr. CONVERSE, of Ohio, to restore the rates of duty on raw wool which the previous Republican Congress had reduced. This was defeated by a vote of 119 yeas to 126 nays. The greater part of the negative vote was Democratic, but thirty-nine Democrats voted for the bill and eleven Republicans against it. If these Republicans, mainly the representatives of the woolen manufacturers of New England, had voted for the bill, it would have had a majority in the House, and the vote would have stood: For the bill, 13 against the bill, 115. So it will be seen Republicans bore their share in defeating the CONVERSE bill at the last session.

The important and decisive point of the whole question is that if the Republican Congress in 1882 had not reduced the tariff on wool, in obedience to the recommendation of President ARTHUR for a "substantial reduction of the duties on wool," the high rates of the tariff of 1867 would still have been in force, and the wool-growers of Ohio and Pennsylvania would have been as happy as these rates could have made them.

THE Democratic Committee at New York received over $10,000, up to Wednesday, from the popular subscription to the CLEVELAND Campaign Fund. But BLAINE could raise ten times this amount by selling JAY GOULD the promise of a judgeship to pass upon his hundred million railroad debt to the Government. The contributions to the Democratic National Committee come in a very gratifying shape, and from all parts of the country. Says the *World* of Thursday:

> The committee were gratified recently by the visit of the representatives of four large firms in this city who said that in 1880 they had raised and sent to the Dorsey fund $60,000, but that this year they couldn't stand Blaine and had refused to contribute anything to the Republican party, though they were urgently solicited to do so. Before leaving each gentleman handed the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee a check for $1,000, making $4,000 in all, with a request that the money be sent to Ohio toward paying the expense of the campaign in that State.

JAY GOULD'S $100,000.

The subscription of Mr. JAY GOULD to the Republican campaign fund, now being generously distributed in Ohio, to corrupt the voters in the interest of Mr. BLAINE, is significant. Mr. GOULD knows his man thoroughly, and always puts his money where it will do him the most good. Mr. GOULD in his famous testimony before a Congressional Committee described his relations to politics very accurately. He cared nothing whatever for partisan politics, but always selected his man from among all parties in any district who could be useful to him, and supported him generously by subscriptions or otherwise—always provided the candidate reciprocated when elected by the utmost subserviency to Mr. GOULD and his interests. Mr. GOULD is the controlling man, and has the largest interest in the Pacific railroads. These roads were aided by the Government by immense grants of land, and by the loan of the bonds of the Government to the extent of over sixty millions of dollars. The payment of the interest on these bonds, and the providing of a sinking fund from the earnings of the road for the purpose of paying these bonds, has been fought by the roads at every step, and in this fight Mr. BLAINE has been no deadhead, but has been useful to the roads in many channels by reason of his political position. Mr. EDMUNDS has described how, whenever he and Mr. THURMAN agreed upon some measure in the Senate to bring these roads to time, Mr. BLAINE has risen from the breastworks of Mr. GOULD's lobby and fired in their faces as the paid attorney of Mr. GOULD. Mr. GOULD's subscription is, therefore, simply a retainer, casting an anchor to windward as it were, for in the event of Mr. BLAINE's election he knows he could be useful to him on account of his political position. Mr. BLAINE has demonstrated his ability and his willingness to save a land grant to a railroad by a favorable ruling as Speaker of the House, and take his divy for the service afterward in bonds. In the higher position to which he aspires, how infinitely more useful he could be in wider channels no man knows better than Mr. GOULD. For instance, a veto of unfavorable legislation compelling these land grant railroad corporation to fulfil their obligations to the Government would be very convenient to Mr. GOULD upon occasion. Mr. GOULD and his big soulless corporation are now almost omnipotent in the Senate; they have bargained for a controlling interest in the Supreme Court; *they now want, the President of the United States.* They will then virtually own the Government, and run it in their own interest. The object is to get rid of all their obligations to the Government, and pocket the boodle. "There is millions in it"—aye, nigh a hundred millions, and Mr. GOULD can well afford to subscribe $100,000. But that subscription is an hundred thousand reasons why Mr. BLAINE should not be elected.

PLAN OF FUSION.

It is stated the Greenbackers of this State claim half the electoral ticket if they fuse with the Democrats.

There is but one way for a fusion, in our judgment, that will meet the equities of the case and give promise of success. Give the Greenbackers and Democrats a proportion of the electors based on the highest vote each party ever cast in the State. That would be 81,000 for the Greenbackers and 407,000 for the Democrats—the vote respectively of MASON in 1878 and HANCOCK in 1880. Then let each party nominate a test elector, and should the ticket be successful at the meeting of the electors let the electoral vote of the State be cast for President in the proportion the votes of the test electors bear to the total vote for the fusion electors. Suppose the 29 fusion electors get 525,000 votes; the BUTLER test elector 175,000, and the Democratic test elector 350,000—we are only supposing—then one-third of the electoral vote would go to BUTLER and two-thirds to CLEVELAND.

Whether fusion is practicable or desirable we are not at all positive. But if it is attempted let it be open, manly and equitable. The plan we have suggested is that adopted in some of the Western States.

DOWN GOES THE WAGES.

Some of our iron manufacturers, desirous of creating a favorable impression, are running double-turn, although the market is overstocked and prices low, but there is an election at hand and they fear the effect of a wholesale discharge of men at this time. Nevertheless, to enable them to run double turn, a reduction of wages, amounting in some cases to 12½ per cent. is demanded, and perhaps a still greater reduction will be attempted after the election. The keynote furnished Republican orators who visit this region is to grow eloquent over the necessity of workingmen supporting the Republican party, that their wages may be maintained and other blessings secured through a protective tariff. Workingmen can see for themselves the results in this section and require no foreign speakers to illustrate the situation by drawing fancy sketches about the wages in Europe. That does not pay the rent or support wives and children of the dollar a day man with doleful prospects ahead. These people have been fooled to the top of their bent in every presidential campaign by these same Republican manufacturers by gilded promises, but after an election they import labor to fill the places of workmen who refuse to accept the wages of the depressed workingmen of Europe. Their plea is they have a right to buy labor or material where they can get it cheapest, without regard to the hollow pledges made in their political platforms.

ANOTHER BLAINE FRAUD.

On the 24th ult. the Chicago *Tribune* published the following as a true copy of the letter addressed by Senator EDMUNDS to a Wisconsin State official:

> BURLINGTON, VT., September 18.
>
> DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 15th. I am sure that I never wrote or said that the gentleman you refer to "acts as the attorney of Jay Gould," for I am not conscious of having thought so. As I have publicly stated, I expect to vote the Republican ticket.
>
> Yours truly,
> GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

The above letter gave great comfort to the Blaineites, as it was put forward to rebut this letter of Senator EDMUNDS alleged to have been written in 1880, to prevent BLAINE securing the Vermont delegates to the Republican National Convention:

> It is my deliberate opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the Government, up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire in our backs.

It will be observed the only statement Senator EDMUNDS denies is that BLAINE acted as JAY GOULD's attorney. This was true, for in the technical sense BLAINE is not an attorney.

But the Senator's letter of denial as given above was grossly garbled, and he has sent to the Chicago *Tribune*, which publishes it, the annexed text of the letter he wrote to the Wisconsin Republican who made the inquiry whether the floating extract was genuine:

> (Copy.)
>
> BURLINGTON, VT., September 18, 1884.
>
> DEAR SIR (Private):
>
> I have yours of the 15th. *As I am not in the letter-writing business, I mark this, as I have some similar ones, "private."* I am sure that I never wrote or said that the gentleman you refer to "acts as the attorney of Jay Gould," for I am not conscious of ever having thought so. *I presume it is true, although I can find no copy of the letter, that in 1880 I did write to some constituent adversely to the nomination of the gentleman named, and I believe it to be true that he was on the side of the railroads in the struggle of 1878, and it is my belief that I said so.*
>
> As I have publicly stated, I expect to vote the Republican ticket. Yours,
> GEO. F. EDMUNDS.
>
> FRANK A. FLOWER, ESQ., Madison, Wis.

The lines in *italic* were suppressed, and this was to all intents and purposes a forgery. For in the italicised portion of the letter, Senator EDMUNDS substantially reaffirms what he declared to the Vermont Republicans in 1880, that in the great battle of 1878 on the THURMAN bill, BLAINE was on the side of JAY GOULD and against the people.

Mr. FRANK A. FLOWER, of Wisconsin, and the Chicago *Tribune*, which circulated the garbled and forged letter, are worthy representatives of the tattooed candidate.

Now will the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which took THE POST to task for printing EDMUNDS' opinion of BLAINE in 1880, have the manliness to print the full text of Senator EDMUNDS' garbled letter? We suppose not. It will dodge it as it did the MULLIGAN correspondence and the papers showing BLAINE's connection with the grinding Hocking valley monopoly.

BLAINE's campaign is one of lying, avoidance and forgery.

JIM BLAINE AND BILL KEMBLE.

When Mr. CHARLES H. BERGNER, of Pennsylvania, was aiding to defeat JAMES G. BLAINE's Presidential aspirations a few years ago he talked about checks that were used by BILL KEMBLE in purchasing BLAINE's corrupt rulings as Speaker of the House. A number of gentlemen testify under oath to having heard BERGNER narrate these stories. BERGNER denies because he is now laboring to elect this same man BLAINE to the Presidency. The inference is irresistible that Mr. BERGNER either lied about BLAINE a few years ago or that he is lying now. The evidence of ELBRIDGE McCONKEY, Resident Clerk of the House, detailing his conversation with BERGNER, is sustained by the evidence of other gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity who also heard BERGNER's story:

> Mr. McConkey swore that Bergner said he deprecated the nomination of Blaine. The nomination was unwise and imprudent and Bergner predicted Blaine's defeat. As a reason he gave the existence of the checks in Wm. H. Kemble's possession. The genuineness of these checks Blaine could not dispute. Bergner said Kemble stated in his presence when Blaine's nomination seemed imminent that the party could not afford under any circumstances to take that kind of a candidate and said in proof of what he had said: "Here are two checks, one for five thousand dollars and the other for twenty-five hundred dollars, drawn by me to his order. I ask anybody to say that this signature on this back as indorsed was not genuine. They were given to him by me for the purpose of giving a decision while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. I challenge contradiction. I never had any other business transaction with him in my life. There they are; take them and examine them." These checks, McConkey said, Bergner told him he had seen and had in his hands.

SHOULD a political litany be gotten up, the remarks of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican paper of Missouri, made in May preceding the Chicago Convention, protesting against BLAINE's nomination, might be put in the deprecatory part:

> Speaker—He is an unclean man.
> Response—*An unclean man.*
> Speaker—And the people will not have him.
> Response—*The people will not have him.*
> Speaker—He stands self-convicted of prostituting the highest offices he has held to build up a private fortune, and of cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money.
> Response—*Cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money.*
> Speaker—His record would damn him.
> Response—*His record damns him.*

THE Philadelphia *Record*, in a laudable effort to break the coal ring in that city, has gone into the retail trade, and is now selling one-sixth of the coal supply of the city. It has forced by this measure many of the dealers to reduce their rates. That is what Mr. SINGERLY is after.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE scare is on them. LOGAN has had his other appointments cancelled and is to devote his lung power to Ohio exclusively.

WHEELING honored herself in the grand reception to Governor HENDRICKS and Mr. RANDALL on Saturday. West Virginia is safe beyond all doubt.

MR. BLAINE, after spending a few days in West Virginia, will go to Michigan and spend four days there, commencing on the 14th, the day of the Ohio election.

GEORGIA goes Democratic, not by a large majority, but unanimously. Neither the white nor the black Republicans put up a candidate against the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MR. BLAINE had hardly left Cleveland when the wages of 4,000 working men were reduced. Yet the Plumed Knight is as jolly as MARK TAPLEY. He has cast his anchors to the windward.

THE Independent Republicans of Cincinnati have purchased the use of a column of the *Commercial Gazette* until after election, in which they propose to do BLAINE as much damage as possible.

THE hippodromes in Ohio are managing to kill off a good many voters by railroad and saluting accidents. We don't suppose BLAINE loses sleep, however it may be with the widows and orphans.

THIS would be a good time for the Republicans to have one of their Presidential daylight tariff processions, giving the OLIVER employes the right of the line. Let Judge FETTERMAN consider the matter.

IT is not true that HARRY OLIVER has subscribed $25,000 toward the BLAINE movement. Indeed, it is intimated he favors the election of CLEVELAND since the reduction of wages in his extensive iron works.

THE inquiry is frequently made why CAMERON is permitted to lead to the exclusion of BLAINE's vociferous champions; for instance, Mr. BAYNE, who has been tongue-tied since the opening of the campaign?

THE Cleveland rolling mills have demanded a reduction of 10 per cent. from their employes. Six hundred Hungarians were gathered, expecting a strike, hoping to find employment. So we go. Who says the labor element should vote for BLAINE?

THE Democracy at Lafayette Hall on Saturday night, listened to sound argument and irresistible truth. It is a pity all the energy and money devoted to the parading business could not be applied to the circulation of such speeches as Mr. JENKS delivered.

IN an interview with ELKINS, at the commencement of the campaign, he asserted Mr. BLAINE was too conversant with the proprieties of life to undertake any public discussion of politics out o' Maine. The young man has since been convinced that unless he took the stump he would be lost in the wilderness.

A BIRMINGHAM, Ala., iron-worker has been awarded the contract for 140,000 iron chains to be used in the improvement of the Mississippi river between Memphis and Vicksburg. There were bidders from the principal Western cities, but the Birmingham contractor secured the contract, his bid being the lowest.

DURING the HAYES administration the Star route theives stole $400,000 from the Treasury. At one time the Government was paying $450,000 per year for carrying mails to offices that yielded less than $12,000 revenue. The report of the House Committee on this subject is mighty interesting reading just now, in view of the fact that the old gang is at work for BLAINE.

BLAINE's circus is getting to attract the opposition, and cheers for CLEVELAND alternate the applause for the Plumed Knight. If BLAINE comes to Pittsburgh he will have to make the round of the South Side and Troy Hill beer halls. In Cincinnati he didn't get over the Rhine, but he held a private seance with leading brewers.

THE Republicans have their own troubles over in Ohio. Colonel DUDLEY, who is doling out boodle for BLAINE, is the victim of affidavits that he is very abusive of Irishmen, using the old Know-Nothing slang, while ROBINSON, candidate for Secretary of State, is proved to have been a Know-Nothing by men who sat in the lodge with him. If any Irish stampede ever existed it is likely to be checked.

IF only Governor CLEVELAND had appointed CHARLES A. DANA's relative to office, the *Sun* would have continued to shine. That little incident eclipsed its "Turn the Rascals Out," and brought out its later "Keep the Rascals In." The *Sun* rarely prints a political editorial these days that does not convict it of insincerity and bad faith. But its vilest abuse of the Democratic party and its candidate is under the sham of pretended correspondence.

MR. GEORGE O. JONES, who for years was the leader of the Greenback party in New York, issues an address to his old followers in which he effectually exposes the sham and hollowness of General BUTLER's People's party, which he truly says would cease to exist if BUTLER were to die or stop providing money to keep it alive. This party, he believes with good reason, will not survive the election, and is only a club in the hands of BUTLER to work his personal revenge.

THE testimony of JOHN V. LEMOYNE, of Chicago, formerly of this city, as to the secret marriage of BLAINE in this city in March, 1851, throws additional light on that transaction. Mr. BLAINE introduced the lady as Miss STANWOOD; after the ceremony he requested Mr. LAMOYNE not to say anything about the marriage until the period of six months had elapsed, and asked him to make known to Mr. BELL the request. Mr. BLAINE said nothing about any previous merriage or ceremony, but introduced the lady as Miss STANWOOD. The further this investigation goes the more complicated are the toils—the candidate will find.

SEND your dollar to the Democratic National Committee. A hundred thousand subscriptions will balance JAY GOULD's subsidy to the BLAINE Committee. All Democrats should send in their contributions, whether great or small, to CHARLES J. CANADA, No. 11 West Twenty-fourth street, New York City. The New York *Herald* says the CLEVELAND Dollar Fund is proving an immense success. This election makes a just demand upon every patriot to do something toward forwarding the success of integrity over corruption, of truth over falsehood, of love of one's country over greedy personal ambition.

> THE POST was not so deeply interested in the welfare of workingmen when it drove union printers out of its office in an endeavor to get its pitiful pleas for the rights of labor put in type by men working at starvation wages.—*Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph*

You are a *liar*, and you know you are a *liar*. This is about all the controversy a reputable journal need have with the *Telegraph* which was suckled on money stolen from the city treasury by the water works thieves, and in its later years its languishing existence prolonged by selling its editorial columns to traffickers in franchises believed to have been bought and bribed from Councilmen.

THE *Evening Telegraph* thinks it discreditable the labor troubles and reductions in wages here should be dragged into politics. Well, it is sad, but what are you going to do about it? The men whose scanty earnings are now cut down to the starvation point were told four years ago they would have better wages and prosperity if they voted for GARFIELD. We don't suppose that was dragging labor into politics, was it? It depends a good deal on whose ox is gored. Telling these workingmen their wages will be put down to the pauper standard if the Democrats succeed, is all right. But when Republican success brings them to the pauper standard, any reference to the subject is considered in bad taste. It is "mean," actually "mean." Think of that. Does the *Telegraph* want a torchlight procession in honor of the reduction? If so, let it call out the Republican clubs.

"THE business revival will begin if BLAINE and LOGAN shall be elected," says the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*. This is meant to encourage the toilers in the ore banks of Southern Ohio, where women and children in rags are working for 25 and 15 cents a day. Why should the election of a Republican President be necessary to "revive" business? Have we not had Republican Presidents for twenty-four years? Haven't we a real nice one now? To elect him did you not predict starvation and ruin if HANCOCK was chosen, and better wages and prosperity if GARFIELD succeeded? Where are they? Certainly not among the laborers BLAINE's syndicate is starving in the Hocking valley, or HARRY OLIVER's employes. By the way, won't Mr. OLIVER and Mr. JONES issue another edition of those *Gazette* interviews they scattered by the hundred thousand four years ago, promising roast beef, plum pudding, and big wages if GARFIELD was elected, and threatening hard tack and the poorhouse if HANCOCK succeeded? Those interviews should accompany the circulars ordering a reduction of wages wherever protected capital has the power to strike.

MR. RUSKIN thinks there is a great future for American art—but he hardly realizes the enormous demand over here for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Indeed, he doesn't.

All in the Family.

(N. Y. Herald.)

'I'm going to vote for Cleveland, whether or no, but for the sake of peace in the family you needn't give me away to the gov'nor," said the son and heir of a prominent business man to a gentleman in this city the other day. Within a day or two thereafter that identical prominent business man remarked to the same gentleman who had received his son's confidence: "Well, I think I shall have to vote for Cleveland this time, but as I do not care to unsettle my son's political convictions, I should prefer that you do not make public my name."

From Death's Door.

M. M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., was a sight to behold. He says: "I had no action of the Kidneys and sufferered terribly. My legs were as big as my body and my body as big as a barrel. The best doctors gave me up. Finally I tried Kidney-Wort. In four or five days a change came, in eight or ten days I was on my feet, and now I am completely cured. It was certainly a miracle." All druggists keep Kidney-Wort which is put up both in liquid and dry form.

The special train which carried Mr. Hendricks from Steubenville to Wheeling, Saturday morning, collided with a hand car at Glenn's Run and killed its occupants, John Frutz, aged thirteen, and Thomas Waldron, aged forty five years. They did not know of the extra train, and supposed they had a clear track.

☞ The Simple and Perfect Dyes. Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as Diamond Dyes. Far better and cheaper than any other dye. 10c. Druggists sell them. Sample card for 2c. stamp. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

H. K. Taylor and E. M. Wilson have been appointed receivers of the Malleable Ironworks of Youngstown, O. Bad management was the cause of the failure. The owners of the concern are leading capitalists of the city, and their assets are largely in excess of their liabilities.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. *Caution.* The Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in *white wrappers*, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red-Strip Caution-Label*, and the fac-simile signatures of *John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co.*, Sole Prop's, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Chew Lange's Plugs—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial** and **Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE
FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

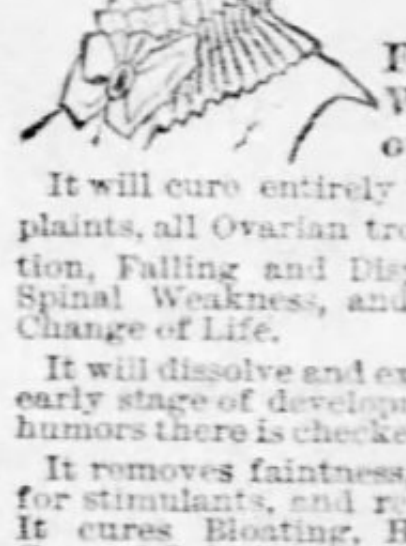
☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 2

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE, Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.
mr1-1yW—nR



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

de15-1yW

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers and Ammunition of every description. Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Rods, &c. Guns and Revolvers repaired. Catalogues free J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts. au4tfxW R. MUNROE & SON.

4% LONG LOANS.

Principal need never be repaid so long as interest is kept up. *Personal security only for interest.* Honest poor or men of moderate means can send 6 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. GARDNER, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
se27-eow-6tW

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g Co., 290 Race St., Cincinnati, O.
se27-eow-2tW

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."
SAW MILLS, ENGINES THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS,
(For all sections and purposes. Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
de15-1yW

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
de15-1yW

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the worker absolutely true. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
fe18-1yW.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Both young and old are sure of success. Will prove it or forfeit. Price per Package with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cents, 3 for 50 cts., stamps or silver. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag't's, Palatine, Ills.
se6-eow-18tW

$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
ju28-1yW

FORMALLY OPENED.

The First Democratic Gun in Allegheny County Fired.

Hon. George A. Jenks Talks on Revenue Reform.

Logical and Convincing Arguments by the Jurist and Carpenter.

Chairman Hensel, R. B. Parkinson and W. H. H. Davis Make Eloquent Addresses.

A Rousing Meeting Made Up of Converts From the Grand Old Party.

The Democratic campaign was formally opened in this county on Saturday evening by a rousing and enthusiastic meeting at Lafayette Hall. Eloquent and convincing speakers were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The hall was well filled with voters. Captain R. B. Parkinson presided, with a long list of Vice Presidents.

GEORGE A. JENKS' SPEECH.

Hon. George A. Jenks, the carpenter and Congressman of Brookville, Jefferson county, was then introduced. He was received with prolonged applause. Every person in the hall seemed to be cheering. Some of the audience rose from their seats to get a good view of the speaker, and greeted him with lusty hurrahs. When order had been restored, Mr. Jenks moved to the front of the platform. He looked the picture of manhood. His expression was dignified, but pleasant. His clean cut, positive features, expansive forehead and keen, piercing eyes, betokened more than ordinary intellect. He is courageous and determined. The silvery growth of hair which encircles his well-shaped head, and drops with graceful curve into neatly trimmed whiskers, gave an air of veneration to the self-made statesman. He is an orator in the real sense of the word. He is a pleasant, earnest talker, and he soon rivets the attention of the audience.

"I want you to think and act like men," was the way he introduced his logical and masterly discourse on revenue reform. "There will be plenty of time for demonstration in November," he continued, "and I have no doubt there will be, for on the 4th of that month we will elect a President for the first time in twenty-four years. I don't expect to make myself entertaining this evening, but propose to say something which will interest the laboring man, mechanic, manufacturer, agriculturist and representatives of all other industries, whatever they may be." Continuing, the speaker said:

Two years ago, in 1882, there was a call for reform. The people responded nobly to that call. The Empire State showed she was on the side of reform by a majority of 200,000; Pennsylvania which is considered an impregnable Republican State, was for reform by a good round majority; Ohio was for reform, as was also the United States Congress. Are not the same causes in existence now? The only matter to be guarded against is passion. The parading of the Mulligan Guards, the noise of the Plumed Knight drum corps and such like in some cases cause people to forget right and wrong and be led by passion. The reform necessary may be divided into three classes: Revenue reform, Civil Service reform and Administrative reform. Those are the three departments in our Government which need correction. However, I shall only speak of the Revenue Department. There is cause for reform in the revenue, in the manner of collecting it and the purposes to which it is applied. The revenue is at present $120,000,000 in excess of what is necessary to maintain the expenditures of the Government, and is accumulating at this rate in the U. S. Treasury. We, as Democrats, are opposed to that. There are two modes of collection. There is an internal revenue and a tariff. If the internal revenue were dispensed with there would be fewer officeholders and it would be better for this country. An internal revenue is not necessary, but a tariff is. The internal revenue now gives employment to about 40,000 officeholders. Tariff, I have said, is necessary, but it is susceptible of reform. Tariff should be levied for revenue and laid in such a way as would incidentally protect our industries.

UNJUST AND UNEQUAL.

The State of Pennsylvania, desirous that she may be prosperous, has a high protective tariff. As at present levied, however, tariff is unjust, because it is unequal, and a greater injustice is done Pennsylvania than any other State in the Union. She has made herself the champion of high tariff and an enemy of free trade. Free trade and several of the less protective Eastern States have formed an issue against Pennsylvania. The staple products of this State are iron, coal and lumber. The tariff on iron is 33 per cent., 28 per cent. on coal and 12 per cent. on lumber. The average on all articles from gold watches up is only a small fraction over 40 per cent.—only 7 per cent. higher than that levied on the State's staple products. The Republican party, I say, is discriminating against the State of Pennsylvania. All we ask is even-handed justice. What is tariff? It is a tax for revenue laid on imported articles. There is something necromantic in the very name of tariff. This tax is absolutely harmful if not judiciously laid on according to the revenue of the country which forms a safe basis. A tariff above what is necessary for revenue is merely a whim on the past of legislators. A fixed rule we insist is necessary.

THE NATURAL RESULTS.

The Republican party want a high tariff. Its effect is to stimulate our industries it is claimed. When tariff was first laid on steel rails they were not largely manufactured in this country. But a high tariff was put on, the price raised and what is the result? Everybody rushed into the business who had the necessary capital. The capacity of mills was doubled, trebled, quadrupled, aye increased ten-fold. That called for more labor and the demand could not be supplied. As a consequence foreign immigration assumed enormous proportions. But directly the steel rail industry was overdone. As a result of a larger number going into the manufacture of steel rails there was an overproduction. True, those who went into the business first made immense profits. There is not so much in it now, however, as steel rails are selling for $28 a ton. In 1842 a tariff was put on pig iron high enough to pay for the whole article and $3 a ton more. Everyone said here is a sure business. Furnaces sprung up with mushroom rapidity all over the State. The county of Clarion had thirteen furnaces and Centre county was blessed with twenty-three. Clarion now has two furnaces and Centre county has but four. Tariff beyond a reasonable limit increases the cupidity of mankind and causes over-production. Over-production is an inevitable consequence of high tariff, which has made many millionaires, but for every millionaire it made a thousand paupers. It disorganizes labor and diverts business from its proper channel. Tariff, I insist is a tax. Being so, suppose some one said to you: "Would you like iron works?" You would say "Yes, and I am willing to pay a tax in order to have them. But you won't give enough tax to run all their machinery and pay all their expenses." That is just exactly what the high tariff men want you to do. In agriculture high tariff doubtless raises prices. But we must not fence this big country of ours in an exclude foreign products. China is a very exclusive country, but she was never very prosperous. We produce 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and 800,000,000 bushels of corn more than we can use. Is it not reasonable to transport this surplus to other countries? We load a vessel with corn and send it to England. If that vessel has to come back empty the cost of transportation is just double what it otherwise would be. But by bringing a cargo back freight rates are reduced one half. The effect on commerce is worse. Under the tariff of 1846 the United States carried seven-eighths of her own products and imports. Now she carries less than one-third. The United States now manufactures all the best manufacturing implements in the world. Where do other countries get these instruments? Go to Brazil and you find them there. And what is still more strange, you will find they have been procured in England, to which they were shipped from here. The United States with its fifty millions of people is getting too big to be fenced in. Put you in a railroad car and lock you in and you will be insulted. Put a key on your country's commerce and you ought to be insulted just as much. The carrying business which made England rich should surely come in part to this great nation. Our commerce in 1812 was superior to that of England. In 18 5 our commercial ships swept British seas, and that was under Democratic rule.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Coming down to the great labor question which is now agitating the entire country, Mr. Jenks, if possible, became more earnest and begged the closet attention of the workingmen, though that was unnecessary, as every ear was strained to catch his every word as it fell from his lips. He quoted the fallacious argument of high tariff advocates as follows:

"If this country imports more than she exports the balance of trade is against us and we are losing."

He then went on to prove that commerce was not entirely carried on with dollars and cents. The fact that in one year twenty-three million dollars capital was only necessary to carry on a traffic of six hundred and fifteen million was given as an example. Warming up considerably, the statesman continued:

Do a little more thinking for yourselves, and you will be Democrats as sure as there is a God in Israel. The Republicans say there must be a high tariff to make up the difference between English and American labor, to all of which I say amen. Let us inquire now how much that takes. According to the reports of Mr. Baker on the pig iron industry for the past twenty-six years, the average amount of labor in pig iron was 12 per cent., the tariff on iron is 33 per cent., which pays for the whole labor nearly three times over. While East some time ago, I priced a fine woolen fabric, and found it retailed for $3 40 per yard. The labor in each yard, I was told by the manufacturer, amounted to 16 cents. The tariff was $1 08 per yard, paying for the whole labor seven times over. There is more tariff on every article to-day than would pay for the labor three times over, except, perhaps, gold watches. The Republicans say wages in free trade England are little over half what they are in America. Does tariff make this difference? Russia is a high protective country, yet wages are lower there than in free trade England. In 1855 I was working at the carpenter trade in this State for a dollar a day. I heard carpenters were getting $2 in Kansas and went there. Was it tariff made this difference? No, it was the law of supply and demand. Here is the real secret. Tariff does produce an overplus of labor, and wages go up. There is a scarcity of labor and the foreign element is imported. Then comes overproduction and tens of thousands are consequently thrown out of employment.

The speaker closed by denouncing the importation of labor under contract. He spoke of the pernicious practice pursued by capitalists in sending their agents to the pauper markets of foreign countries. At the close of the speech the entire audience broke loose with enthusiasm. Some one proposed three cheers for the carpenter, a motion which fairly brought down the house with deafening hurrahs.

GENERAL DAVIS' REMARKS.

After the conclusion of Mr. Jenks' speech the venerable hero of two wars, General W. H. H. Davis, stepped to the footlights. The General is finely preserved, with white hair, iron gray moustache, and looks a typical soldier. He was greeted with a burst of applause as he walked to the front of the stage. He is a forcible talker.

"Gentlemen," he began, "you have listened to two good speeches and it is not my intention to inflict you long. The current of my thoughts has been somewhat changed in the last few minutes. This man," he continued, pointing to a gentleman who had been sitting next to him, "came up and asked me if I knew him. I recognized him in an instant. At the battle of Fair Oaks that man dashed bravely into the midst of the enemy, and in endeavoring to save the colors of his country was dangerously wounded. For a while he lay behind a log on the bloody battle-field with the bullets whistling over his prostrate body. He was finally captured and taken to the enemy's hospital, where he was treated. What I wish to say is, this man has been insulted with by Blainelites. At a Republican meeting the other evening he heard himself and all other brave men who gave their blood to their country branded as traitors. He got up and manfully denounced the speaker before the whole meeting, and said he would never lend his aid to the furtherance of the principles of a party who could call the country's best friends traitors. The Republicans say they saved the Union. Why, our greatest Generals, Sherman, Grant, McClellan and others were Democrats. Some, I admit, have gone astray. The Republicans want a vote of confidence. It is customary in England when a sovereign dissolves Parliament, they ask that all they have done may be approved and that they may have a new lease of power. The Republican party wishes to do the same. Have they done anything to merit a new lease of power? I do not mean the rank and file of the Republican party, but its officials. Every department of the Government has been disgraced by these scoundrels. The Treasury Department, the Postoffice Department, the Army Department and even the Attorney General's department has been scandalized by these officials. I do not believe in the use of Government property for personal use. The Tallapoosa, taken out of an illegitimate business, was sunk by an oyster boat. The investigating committee to exculpate the officers of the vessel decided that the oyster boat had the best of it. Absenteeism has been the cause of the trouble in Ireland. The landlords galavant over England and the continent, leaving their vast estates to the care of their agents. The President has not been at his place of business for two months, traveling around in a vessel at the Government's expense. The Democrats never did this. They paid for their pleasure trips, and when Cleveland is in the White House he will do the same. During James Buchanan's administration, his niece, Harriet Lane, mistress at the White House, and first lady in the land, took a party of friends on a jaunt down the Potomac in a Government vessel. When the President heard of this he was furious and paid for the services of the vessel out of his own pocket. The Republicans are monstrously extravagant. Since 1865 they have collected $8,000,000,000 of taxes from the American people. It would take 575,000 carts and as many mules to convey that money, providing it was all silver, and were that money in silver and placed in carts it would form a procession nearly 200 miles long.

The internal revenue tax costs every man, woman and child in this country $2 a year, and not all of this is needed by the Government. It ought to remain in the pockets of the people, where it rightly belongs. From 1789 to 1861 the whole expenses of the Government were $1,025,000,000, and yet during that time we had many wars. From 1867 to 1876 the cost was $1,600,000,000—ten years as compared with seventy-three years.

Taking a coin from his pocket, the speaker held it up in view of the audience and said:

Do you see this? This is a trade dollar. It has an ugly eagle on one side and on the other a woman with hardly enough clothes on. It says "In God we trust." What does that mean? It means that the holder trusts in God for the payment of the other 8 cents. I have great trust in the Deity. He has stood by me many a time on the battle-field, but I know He does not foot any such bill as that. The Republicans say "we have supplied the people with the best money in the civilized world." What a lie! They said they would like to pass a bill to get back the repudiated value of one of these trade dollars. They tried it once but they did not succeed. There is one thing more I would draw your attention to before I close. Has it struck you that the American flag is becoming a rare sight on the high seas? In 1860 66 per cent. of all commercial trading was done by American vessels. It has dwindled down to 15 per cent. While the British tonnage in the past twenty years has increased 7,000,000 tons, what has ours done? In 1880 there was hardly a dollar of American money invested in ships which carried 44,000,000 bushels of grain from our ports. The Republicans have spent $700,000,000 on our navy and yet we have not a decent port, or one that could not be blown up by a single war ship.

What has the Republican party done for the laborer? There are 30,000 idle men in Pittsburgh to-day. Look at Mr. Oliver's late action. Has he not reduced the wages of his men 12½ per cent. Still they told you if Hancock was elected your wages would go down, but if Garfield was elected they would be increased to $2 00 a day. We need a change. It is impossible for the Devil to better the condition of the infernal region. What we want is a new party and new men in power. Give us a man like Cleveland who believes every office a sacred trust.

State Chairman W. U. Hensel was the next speaker. As he moved to the front of the platform the hall resounded with deafening applause. He was apparently in the best of spirits. He is a man of splendid physique and at once commands the attention of an audience. A wealth of jet black hair adorns his well proportioned head and his facial expression, always pleasant, has invariably the effect of putting his hearers in a happy mood. By briefly referring to the issues which had been so ably pointed out by the first speaker, the fat, and handsome chairman began his address. As to the outlook, he thought there was every reason to feel satisfied. The people of Pennsylvania had been represented as one grand Republican phalanx, but Mr. Hensel expresses he belief that on election day the phalanx might show that it was not so solid as some worshipers of the Plumed Knight had pictured it. The Democrats appealed to the intelligence and integrity of the people, and it was for this reason they would win. There was not a plank in the Republican platform which was not a count in the indictment against the party. "They talk of protective tariff," the speaker said, "and I only wish Blaine could just come here now and read the melancholy tale of what the Republican party has brought to the workingmen. There is $1,500,000 resting in the State Treasury, or rather among the favorite banks. Was this money collected without burdening some one? Yet on the eve of the last Presidential election the workingmen were advised to vote for the Republican party and high wages. They were told that the great industries of the country would fall down like the walls of Jericho if the Democrats came into power. Is the condition of labor satisfactory? Not only the employes but the employers are suffering. The owls and bats are making their nests in the blast furnaces of Pennsylvania; one-third of her cotton mills are idle, and the coal miners are oppressed and dissatisfied. Where does honest labor get its just reward in Pennsylvania? I recently noticed sixty-five Italians who had only been a short time in this country, walking with a Republican marching club and carrying transparencies with the words, 'Protection to American Labor' on them. The employers of these men did not know their names, but recognized them by the numbers painted on their backs. For years the Democratic party has been protesting against the introduction of foreign labor such as this. But the bill prepared to meet this gross injustice to American labor is now buried in the archives of the Senate, despite the untiring efforts of Congressman Hopkins and others to have it passed."

Mr. Hensel said that various reasons had been advanced in Blaine's behalf for the Presidency. He was said by some to be a great statesman, others merely looked at him from an Irish standpoint, while still others equally ignorant had referred to the Republican candidate as the apostle of religious liberty. The Republicans were waving a green flag before the Irish, and trying to enlist them in their cause. About the only act the "Plumed Knight" had ever done for the Irish was to sit supinely in his chair as Secretary of State, while the pleas of dozens of Irishmen were wafted across the Atlantic for mercy in the case of two suspects confined in Kilmainaham jail who were subjects of the United States. The speaker said he would admit Mr. Blaine had written a book regarding his own statesmanship. Mr. Mulligan, however, had published an addenda to the volume which greatly enhanced its value as a literary production.

As an apostle of free religion, Mr Blaine had revealed his true character when Madigan was running against him for Congress. At that time he called upon the people to work against his opponent because Madigan had knelt at the same altar as Mr. Blaine's mother. The "Plumed Knight" was reported by his friends as being full of courage and a genuine twister of the British lion's tail. General Butler had once given Blaine a chance to show his courage, but the latter, for some particular reason, did not display it if he had any. It had been well said Butler was a blackguard by nature and Blaine a bully by calculation. The New York *Tribune*, now a Blaine organ, said of him a few years ago that he never urged a single measure of reform, or at any time protested against bad government and corrupt administration. The "Plumed Knight" had never protested against abuse, and there was no reason to believe he was going to do it now. "I'm heartily glad Cleveland was never in Congress," continued Mr. Hensel. "It is better that he be called inexperienced than charged with dealing in Little Rock and Fort Smith securities. Such experience as that is not necessary."

Concluding his address, Mr. Hensel made a comparison of the respective candidates and the parties which they represented. He narrated in forcible language the frauds which had disgraced the Republican party and showed the necessity for a vigorous reform policy. He said the leaders of the Democratic party in New York were working harmoniously, and that State could hardly be lost to the Democrats. Ohio was also certain, although it was not by any means essential to victory. At the conclusion of the address three cheers were given for Cleveland and Hendricks. Mr. Hensel was warmly congratulated by his friends for the masterly way in which he handled the issues of the campaign.

A Great Many Lives Lost.

When a boat sinks, a steamer is lost at sea, or a train of cars is thrown from the track, the accident is usually unforeseen, and the sad misfortune is mourned as beyond the power of human calculation. But when lives are lost on beds of sickness, through Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Burns, Piles, Sorethroats, and *all kindred diseases* that follow these headings, that a timely application, internally or externally, of *Pond's Extract*, could have saved the matter is one of human neglect, that a simple effort can always prevent.

—It turns out that the Coney island season has ended with a balance on the right side of the books of the hotels, but in view of the fact that the landlords had only ten days of warm weather in which to make up there previous alleged deficit of three months, it becomes an interesting question how far such hotel profits may, like the profits of some deftly manipulated railroad corporations, be an affair of book-keeping.

A RELIABLE means of eradicating local disease of the skin, viz.: Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cts.

—Mr. Thomas T. Upshur, of Princess Anne, Md., has recently come into possession, by the death of his brother, of a cane which was brought to this country by the first Upshur of the family, about 1640. The cane has alway been in the family, and handed down to the eldest son of each generation.

ALTHOUGH MANY ARE PREDISPOSED TO LUNG TROUBLES FROM BIRTH, yet even such may escape Consumption, or other Pulmonary or Bronchial disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.

—The great Arizona canal in the Salt river country to Phœnix, Arizona, is about completed. In about twenty-two months the company have cut a channel twenty six feet wide at the bottom, with banks seven and one-half feet deep, forty miles long, at a cost of nearly $500,000. The water of Salt river is being carried around the side of this valley, and emptied in the Agua Fria.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1, Druggists.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

Fifteen notorious characters have been ordered out of the Hazelton, Lehigh coal region, by officers of the Coal and Iron police.

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"*Swayne's Ointment*" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing*.

BLAINE'S FINE HAND

Misery and Want of the Hocking Valley Miners.

Imported Negroes Making Merry at the Expense of the Whites.

A Picture of Poverty, Suffering and Distress

In the Mining Region Where Blaine's Money is Invested.

CHICAGO, October 4.—A staff correspondent of the *Times* writes an interesting letter from the Hocking valley, now the scene of a bitter contest between capital and labor. Before going down the valley he got the views of a leading mine owner at Columbus as to the causes of the trouble, who said:

"It has all come from the introduction of the Morrison bill. Our industries are so sensitive that the least uncertainty affects them. So long as there is a Democratic Congress, just so long will we feel that we have no guarantee that our intetests will not be legislated out of existence."

This bold, stupid lie was evidently believed to be the truth by the man who uttered it. He made some other curious assertions. I told him I was going down to look over the situation in the Hocking valley.

"Well, if you give the miners' side you must give the views of the operators."

"Certainly. What are they? You state them now."

THE VIEWS OF MINE OWNERS.

"Well, we were paying the miners too much. Our coal is worked very easily. No shafts have to be sunk. We tunnel in the side of the hills and strike a vein which is often from three to six feet high. The miner does not have to lie on his back, as in many mines. He stands erect, and makes rapid progress. Now, 50 cents a ton is enough for this kind of mining. A man can make from $2 to $2 50 a day. *If we should pay him more, he would be on a spree two days in a week.* It is to his advantage not to pay him large wages."

This statement is so extraordinary that many will be inclined to believe that the man who made it is a fool or was jesting. Neither is true. He is a well known and capable business man, member of a prominent pig iron firm in Columbus. That he was indulging in a pleasantry was negatived by his earnestness of manner and the vehemence of his utterance.

"That is the operators' side of the difficulty?" I asked.

"Yes, that's about it."

"Well, you may rely on it that I will state it just as you have given it."

THE SITUATION AT THE MINES.

After describing Nelsonville, the mining centre, the correspondent says:

It is this desolate, remote, funereal town where the "strike" is most developed, where the militia are stationed, and whence rumors of wholesale assassination, rioting and disorder have been sent to all parts of the Union. And yet during a two days' stay here I have heard the crack of no pistol, the cry of no murdered man, the uproar of no frantic mob. It is as dead and still as was Pompeii after the lava had hardened above its site.

The situation here is a result brought about by political ambitions, capitalistic hoggishness, contemplated ballot boxing rascality, and downright imposition and swindling.

Up to two years ago the mining in the Hocking valley region was done by individuals, and everything was pacific and prosperous. At this time, James G. Blaine, a gentleman who has some notoriety in connection with one Mulligan and the Republican nomination for the Presidency, appeared on the scene. Immediately thereafter the syndicate referred to made its appearance, and it was understood here that he was one of the originatos of that body, and that he still possesses an interest in its operations and its profits. The coal exchange was also formed at the same time, and the three at once entered upon possession of the coal and iron interests of this portion of the Hocking valley.

Up to last June the pay of the miners was 70 cents a ton for six months—the summer—and 80 cents a ton during the six winter months. In the last week of that month a notice was posted throughout the mines stating that after a certain date the difference in price between summer and winter mining would be abolished, and that henceforth 60 cents a ton would be all that would be paid. Thereupon the miners quit work. Some thirty days ago they were notified that they could have but 50 cents a ton, and at this point the matter now rests.

Let it be noted that it is only in the area governed by the railway, the syndicate, and the coal exchange that this condition prevails. Colonel Rend still works his mines in this vicinity and pays his miners 70 cents a ton. The same is the case in adjacent mining localities not governed by syndicates and other forms of consolidated rascality.

Many negroes have been lately brought into this Buchter district, and are domiciled in places where they are constantly guarded by the Pinkerton forces. The women were in their Sunday garments, and were neat and tidy, but their expression was anxious, and their faces care-worn. The children, illimitable in number, played about in happy unconsciousness of a strike or the freezing winds and snows of a coming winter. The men were gathered in little groups, which were agitated, uneasy, vehement in gesture and language; or they sat on the steps of their houses in the midst of their families, and stared dumbly into space. The newly-arrived negroes were jubilant. They gathered in the excess of their joy; they indulged in much horse-play with gusto and seemed like a lot of overgrown boys on a holiday.

The whole panorama was painful in the extreme. I could but connect the hundreds of women and children who, in a brief time, must find themselves homeless, with exposure to the savage rigor of a pitiless winter.

A CHIEF FACTOR.

The chief element in bringing on the present condition of things is the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, one of the partners in the firm of three which controls the coal and iron interests of this region. The Ohio Central railway, which runs within nine miles of this place, carries coal to Columbus for 52 cents a ton; the Hocking road, for carrying coal to the same point and over a distance less by fourteen miles than that traversed by the Ohio Central, has had the effrontery to ask 85 cents a ton. This did not leave a sufficient margin of profit for the other members of the combination. Instead of trying to abate the rapacity of the railway, they undertook to "get even" by reducing the earnings of the miners from 25 to 35 cents a ton. It is an effort to rob labor for the purpose of enriching an avaricious partner. It is a mere pretense that the operators took the course they did for the purpose of getting rid of the impertinence of trade-unionism, or because there is a fall in the price of the demand for coal.

When the miner wishes any money between pay-days, which are the first days of each month, he is given a check which is an order for goods at the stores of the operators. A company store holds its goods at least 20 to 25 per cent. higher than they are sold in the private establishment. The cash value of a check is 70 cents on the dollar, and this difference between a dollar check and a Federal dollar is a difference which comes from the hard earned wages of the miner, and goes into the strong box of the operators. It is true that a laborer need not take checks; that he can wait until the end of the month and get his pay all in cash. But few, however, are thrifty enough to get a month ahead. They must have some way to bridge over the interval to payday; and this the company assists them to do by loaning the miner his own money at a discount of 30 per cent. a month. What more outrageous scheme than this can be devised?

Since the strike the cash value of these checks has fallen to 65 and even 60 cents. Many of the miners have to go away to look for work. They leave some checks for their families to live on during their absence; the others they try to dispose of to get means to travel to some other point. They are seen frequently on the streets begging to have their checks cashed at any price.

GOOD TARIFF MEN.

All the men engaged in the squeezing process just detailed are in favor of a high tariff, for the sole reason—as they aver in their conversation and speeches when away from home—that a high tariff protects American labor against competition from the "pauper labor" of Europe. They are awfully afraid that the Democrats will get the power, because the Democrat, my dear miner, is a free trader, and nothing will sooner degrade American labor than free trade.

The operators here are all good Republicans. They have kicked out the white miners, and are introducing negroes from West Virginia by the hundreds every day. Nobody will be uncharitable enough to suppose that the "strike" and the filling of the vacancies by West Virginia negroes have any connection with the approaching election. Probably not!

THE VOICE OF THE PESTILENCE.

[The following lines were written in the year 1831, on the approach of the Cholera from the East, as a warning to England. The name of the author—an Englishman—was never known.]

Breathless the course of the pale white horse,
Bearing the ghastly form:
Rapid and dark, as the spectre bark,
When it sweeps before the storm:
Balefully bright, through the torrid night,
Ensanguined meteors glare;
Fiercely the spires of volcanic fires,
Gleam on the sulphurous air—
Shades of the slain, through the murderer's brain,
Flit terrible and drear;
Shadowy and swift, the black storm drift,
Doth trample the atmosphere;
But swifter than all, with a darker pall,
Of terror around my path—
I have arisen, from my lampless prison,
Slave of the high God's wrath.

A deep voice went from the firmament,
And it pierced the caves of earth:
Therefore I came, on my wings of flame,
From the dark place of my birth:
And it said: go forth from the South to the North,
Over yon wandering ball,
For sin is the king of that doomed thing,
And the sin-beguiled must fall!

Forth from the gate of thy uncreate—
From the portals of the abyss—
From the caverns dim, where vague forms swim,
And shapeless chaos is;—
From Hades womb—from the joyless tomb,
Of Erebus and Old Night;—
From the unseen deep, where death and sleep,
Brood in their mystic might:—
I come—I come—before me are dumb
The nations aghast for dread:—
Lo, I have passed as the desert blast,
And the millions of earth lie dead!

A voice of fear, from the hemisphere
Tracketh me where I fly;
Earth weeping aloud for her widowhood,
A lone and desolate cry:
Thrones and dominions, beneath my pinions,
Cower like meanest things;—
Melt from my presence, the pride and pleasance
Of pallor-stricken kings:—
Sorrow and mourning supremely scorning,
My throne is the boundless air—
My chosen shroud is the dark plumed cloud,
Which the whirling breezes bear!

Was I not borne on the wings of the morn,
From the jungles of Jessore:—
Over the plane of the purple main,
To the far Mauritian shore:
From the isles that sleep in the sun bright deep,
Of a coral paved sea,
Where the white waves welter, beneath the shelter
Of heaven's serenity:—
From the womb of the waters, athirst for slaughters
I came, that thirst to sate:
These green isles are graves, in the waste of the waves,
Their beauty is desolate:—
From the wide Erythean, the noise of my paean,
Rolled on the southern blast;
Eternal Taurus made answering chorus,
To the glaciers lone and vast;
Did I not pass his granite mass,
And the ridged Caucasian hill,
Over burning sands—over frost-chained lands,
Borne at my own wide will?

Then hark to the beat of my hastening feet,
Thou, shrined in the sea!
Where are thy dreams, that the ocean streams,
Would be safety unto thee?
Awaken, awaken, my wings are shaken,
Athwart the troubled sky—
Gleams the red glance of my meteor lance,
And the glare of my eager eye!
Harken, O, harken! my coming shall darken,
The light of thy festal cheer;—
In thy storm-rocked home, on the northern foam,
Nursling of ocean, Hear!

I AM A WOMAN.

I am a woman—therefore I may not
Call to him, cry to him,
Fly to him,
Pray him delay not!

And when he comes to me I must sit quiet:
Still as a stone is,
Harder and colder,
If my heart riot,
Crush and defy it!

Should I grow bolder—
Say one dear thing to him,
Cling to him—
What—to atone is
Enough for my winning?
This were the cost to me.
This were my winning—
That he were lost to me!

Not as a lover at last if he part from me—
Tearing my heart from me—
Hurt beyond cure—
Calm and demure,
Then, my behavior,
Showing no sign to him
By look of mine to him
What he has been to me.
Pity me—lean to me,
Christ, O my Saviour!

—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

WHAT is it makes George Edmonds so cool and placid, and how does he do such deep thinking? It is because he never allows himself to be harassed with colds. *He* takes Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he does.

LE MOYNE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The Full Text of John V. Le Moyne's Testimony on the Blaine Wedding.

The Full Story by Mr. Blaine's Own Selected Witness.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The deposition of ex-Congressman John V. Le Moyne, in the libel suit of James G. Blaine vs. *The Indianapolis Sentinel*, was taken before United States Commissioner Burnham yesterday. Mr. Le Moyne was a witness to the marriage of Mr. Blaine in the spring of 1851—the marriage which the Maine statesman assured William Walter Phelps in that confidential letter to be his second one—and his deposition was taken by *The Sentinel* to establish the date. Mr. W. C. Goudy conducted the examination and Mr. W. H. H. Miller, of Indianapolis, appeared for Mr. Blaine.

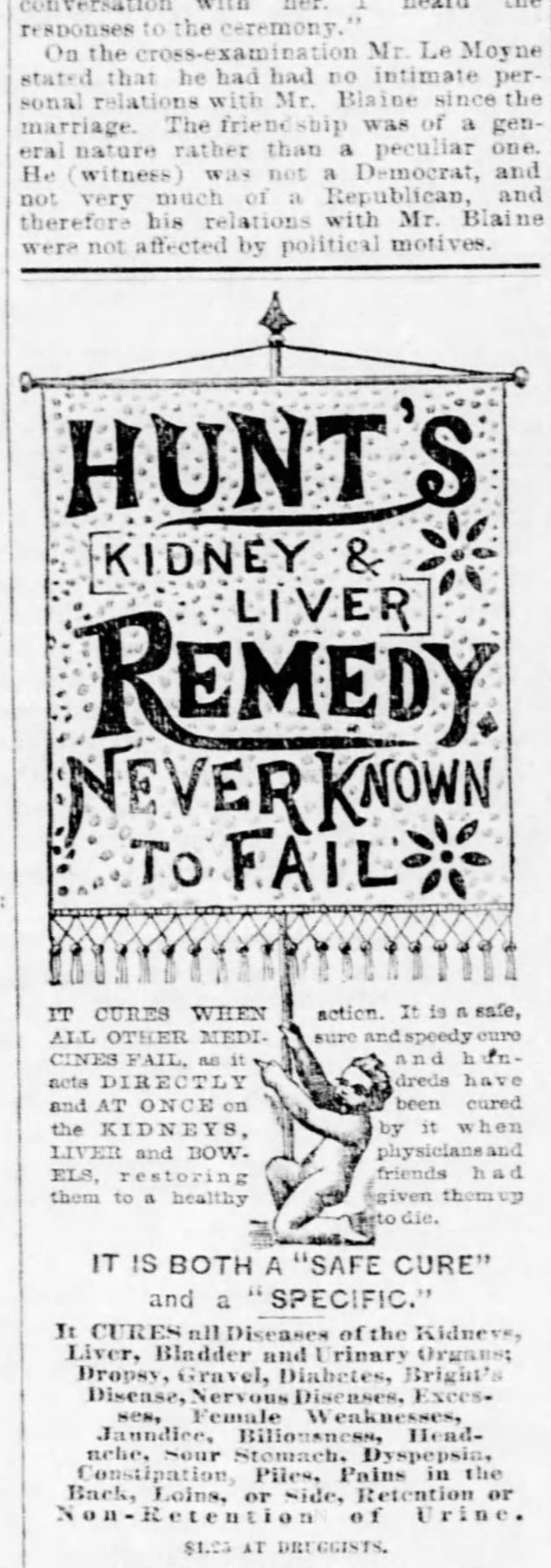
In response to the questions of Mr. Goudy, Mr. Le Moyne said that his acquaintance first began with Mr. Blaine in 1843 or 1844, when they were at college together. In the latter part of March, 1851, Mr. Blaine came to the office of witness in Pittsburgh and told him that he (Mr. Blaine) desired to get married to a young lady who was then visiting friends in Pittsburgh. Her friends were opposed to her marriage. If he could manage to get her out of the hotel he thought the matter could be arranged. "He asked me if I could get some one to perform the ceremony. I told him I would try, and suggested a Mr. Bryan. I don't remember Mr. Bryan's full name; he lived on Second or Third street, Pittsburgh. I saw him and asked him if he would perform the ceremony, and stated to him the circumstances of the case. He consented to do so in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Blaine that he should come to Mr. Bryan's place, I think about dusk. I reported the result at the office where I met him.

"I was present when the marriage ceremony was performed. It was performed at Mr. Bryan's house. I think it was in the front room of the house. The room was occupied as a sitting room. There were present at the time the ceremony was performed Mr. Blaine, the lady, a Mr. Bell and myself. At the time Mr. Blaine asked me to get another witness to the marriage. I went to Mr. D. W. Bell, a lawyer, and asked him if he had any objection to being a witness. He answered in the negative, and I took him to the house. Shortly after we got there Mr. Blaine came in with the lady and stood up, and they were married by Mr. Bryan. I could not see the lady's face so as to recognize her. She was heavily veiled. I have forgotten exactly how she was dressed; could not say that she was dressed so that I could observe her form; should say not. My recollection is that she wore a cloak or a shawl about her; can not tell whether I had ever seen the lady before that time, as her face was hidden under a black veil. There was nothing whatever seen by me by which I could identify her afterward. Her name as given me by Mr. Blaine was Miss Harriet Stanwood. Do not remember whether I heard the names of the parties pronounced or given at the time of the marriage. The marriage ceremony was very short. I do not recollect the precise form used. My distinct recollection is that there was a paper given by Mr. Bryan attesting the marriage. I forget whether it was handed to me or Mr. Blaine at the conclusion of the ceremony. If it was given to me I gave it to Mr. Blaine at that time. I do not recollect its contents.

"I cannot recall that at the time Mr. Blaine called upon me he stated where he had been, or what occupation he had been engaged in after the date of his graduation and prior to his calling upon me, except that he had been teaching. According to my recollection he did not state where the lady resided, or under what circumstances he made her acquaintance. He gave me no information regarding the marriage ceremony other than I have already stated. There was nothing said regarding a prior marriage. I think Mr. Blaine and the lady left the house first, and the other gentleman and myself followed immediately. I cannot now remember whether I next saw Mr. Blaine the day after the marriage ceremony was performed. I have no recollection of seeing him for perhaps fifteen years afterward. I have forgotten whether I met him in Chicago before I went to Washington. If so, I called on him at once. We were members of the Forty-fourth Congress together.

"In the course of the conversation I had with Mr. Blaine at Pittsburgh, he said that he did not want anything said about the marriage for six months. After that it did not make any difference. He made that request of me. Mr. Bell resides in Pittsburgh. He has been practicing as a lawyer since that time. I do not recollect in which one of my conversations with Mr. Blaine at that time the request was made to keep the marriage secret for six months. I saw Mr. Blaine several times from the first time he came to see me until he left Pittsburgh. He gave no reason for desiring it kept secret. I do not know where he went afterward. I did not see the lady at any other time except at the house of Mr. Bryan. I was in her presence ten or fifteen minutes. I had no conversation with her. I heard the responses to the ceremony."

On the cross-examination Mr. Le Moyne stated that he had had no intimate personal relations with Mr. Blaine since the marriage. The friendship was of a general nature rather than a peculiar one. He (witness) was not a Democrat, and not very much of a Republican, and therefore his relations with Mr. Blaine were not affected by political motives.



IT CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts DIRECTLY and AT ONCE on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, restoring them to a healthy action. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die.

IT IS BOTH A "SAFE CURE" and a "SPECIFIC."

It CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Nervous Diseases, Excesses, Female Weaknesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

$1.25 AT DRUGGISTS.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet of Solid Testimonials of Absolute Cures.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
6 Providence, R. I.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.

fe18-MF-tc-nR&W

Iron City College.

N. W. Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Affords unequaled facilities for the thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men.

This Institution keeps abreast of the times, and possesses the unqualified support of upwards of 20,000 of its graduates, who are creditably filling positions of honor and trust in almost every city of the American Union.

N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address
J. C. SMITH'S SON.

SEND FOR THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT. Price, $3 00,

By J. C. SMITH, A. M. The latest, best and most comprehensive treatise on the science of Book-Keeping published. Specially adapted to the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges and Private Learners; also, as a work of reference for the Counting Room. au16es6m&W3m

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. n24Tu-w&W1y

Duff's College.

49 FIFTH AVENUE.

In this commercial age a BUSINESS EDUCATION is the most profitable because it is the most useful. Our institution affords unsurpassed facilities for imparting a thorough practical training. For circulars apply to P. DUFF & SONS.

Duff's Bookkeeping, published by Harper & Bros., printed in colors. 400 pp. The largest work on the science published. Price $3 00.

EVENING SESSIONS.
au20w-s7m&W3m

POLITICAL.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.

FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—JAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny

SENATORIAL.
3d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
5th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.

LEGISLATIVE,
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, All'y.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. R. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny
2d dis.—No nomination.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARD S. KENNEDY, 28th ward
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—No nomination.
6th dis.—T. W. TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.

SHERIFF.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.

RECORDER,
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
ROBERT W. LYON, East End.

REGISTER,
HERMAN HANDEL.

TREASURER,
THOMAS BROWN, East End.

CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH A. SKELLEY, McKeesport,

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DANIEL McWILLIAMS, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH STOKLEY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
DAVID BANDI, West Deer, township.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR. W. M. SCHOYER. E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

MR. HOPKINS ACCEPTS.

The formal letter of acceptance of the Democratic Congressional nomination by Hon. James H. Hopkins is elsewhere printed. Mr. Hopkins runs on the record he has made, and the promise of increased usefulness to his district is justified by increased experience and capacity.

The business interests of the district could not be in better hands, however they may be involved in Congressional legislation. The Democracy of the district could not have a more judicious representative at Washington, in the advent of a Democratic administration, which seems to be a very probable event. The labor population has tested Mr. Hopkins' fidelity and capacity to promote legislation meeting their wants. In his brief Congressional career he has accomplished more for labor than General Butler has done in his many years of Congressional service. The manufacturing and industrial interests of Pittsburgh could not be better served than Mr. Hopkins will serve them, and on any question of tariff revision, his intelligence and experience will be of first importance to the district.

So it will be seen that on all questions likely to come before Congress, concerning our population, in all its varied interests, Mr. Hopkins is the man for the place. He will be elected, because the people not only know him but have a tolerably clear conception of his opponent, General Negley, both as to his outside shell and inside substance.

DEEPER IN THE MUD

The Blaine mess gets dirtier almost daily. The Hocking (or shocking) valley business is still making respectable Blaine voters blush and tear their hair, and here at a meeting in Fairview, N. J., Saturday night Mr. Kobbe, a lawyer of New York City and a relative of Mr. Warren Fisher, read the following letter from that gentleman:

> WINDSOR, VT, July 12, 1884.
>
> In April or May of 1880 Blaine sent word to have me meet him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He then authorized me to get the letters from Mulligan, pay ten thousand dollars if I could not get them for less, and then wanted Mr. Mulligan and myself to go to Europe and remain until after election at his expense. Mr. Mulligan declined the offer. He said Blaine had stolen his letters in Washington; he never should have what he held at any price.
>
> WARREN FISHER.

Mr. Kobbe also stated—his speech is reported in full in the New York *Herald* of Sunday—that three years ago, when visiting Mr. Warren Fisher in Boston, that gentleman showed him the more important of the Mulligan letters recently published. Said Mr. Kobbe:

> I remembered particularly that letter which contained the draft of the statement that Mr. Blaine wished Mr. Fisher to sign, and which was to be used by Mr. Blaine to shield himself against an investigation into the amount of his railroad transactions, which was then impending. Mr. Fisher saw Mr. Blaine's dodge. "That letter is false," he said. "Mr. Blaine wanted me to sign it; then he would proceed to read it to the committee. Of course, I would be subpenaed and I would have to perjure myself in substantiating it. It was an indirect request for me to perjure myself."

Mr. Blaine, on oath before the Congressional Committee, testified Mr. Fisher was an upright, truthful and honorable man. Yet Fisher asserts that four years ago Blaine offered him and Mulligan ten thousand dollars and their expenses to Europe of the Fisher-Blaine letters.

Think of this trickster and knave in the seat of Washington. The Pennsylvania anti-Blaine Republicans rightly say in their address: "The Republican party triumphed because it was the party of moral ideas. It has now, by the selection of its standard bearer, become the party of immoral ideas, and only defeat can regenerate it." The nomination of Mr. Blaine is a disgrace to the country. His election, fortunately, is no longer possible.

RECENT IRISH EVENTS.

The Irish situation is as perplexing and provoking as ever to the English mind. Limerick City stands out stoutly against the Castle, refusing to pay a penny of the expenditure charged on it for extra police, and the Castle shows its conception of the awkwardness of the affair by offering to accept a reduced sum, which proposition the corporation of Limerick rejects with scorn. This test case will be watched with the deepest interest all over Ireland. Then the Catholic bishops of Ireland in conference have passed a resolution committing the settlement of the Irish educational question to the Parnellites—a form of recognition by the hierarchy which is deeply significant of the increasing strength of nationalism. Then, too, the Hon. Rowland Werin has just evicted fifty-two families from their wretched huts on the bleak Glenbeigh coast for their inability to pay accumulated rents three times greater than the valuation of the land, and, as the circumstances were of peculiar brutality, and some of the children thus turned out on the mountain side are said to have died, the radical English papers have taken the thing up, and they protest vigorously against officially bolstering such abuses. Mr. Labouchere, in *Truth* last week, declared the remedy is an Irish Parliament to deal with such cruel and scandalous landlords. It is a fact, also, that the war steamer Wasp was on an evicting mission when she was wrecked, and the Radical papers sternly ask why a man-of-war should be employed to drive sixteen miserable families off an ocean rock because the crops are not big enough to pay an exorbitant rent. All the signs point to more English interest in Ireland's wrongs than has been exhibited heretofore, and Mr. Parnell's hand will be an immensely strong one in the next Parliament if the dynamiters do not block his game, as they have twice blocked it before, by outrages.

CRY ABOUT THE TARIFF.

The Republicans have not been successful in making the tariff an issue in this campaign, and if there is any business scare probable it is likely to take shape in alarm at the possible election of so unprincipled and dangerous a demagogue as Blaine. There is evidence of this in New York and other great commercial cities in the organized movements of the business interest against Blaine. In his Ohio speeches Mr. Blaine harps on the tariff, but does not scare anybody. The great numbers of idle workmen, the reduction of wages, and the importation of cheap labor from Europe by Republican manufacturers are more lively issues.

But the most crushing reply to the Blaine hullabaloo about the tariff comes in the address just issued by the anti-Blaine Republicans of Pennsylvania. This address is one of the strongest documents produced in the campaign. It is signed by Henry C. Lea as President, and by a long list of the most eminent Republicans of the Eastern part of the Commonwealth. It says:

> With respect to the tariff, we in no way recognize that protection is at stake in the present canvass in the sense in which the Republican managers would have us believe. The utterances of both parties in their respective platforms are so nearly identical that there can be found no definite contention between them. Besides, the power of the Executive to determine the revenue legislation of the country is too remote to render this a controlling factor in a Presidential canvass. The decision rests with Congress, and the intelligent voter can have no difficulty in separating his Congressional from his electoral ticket and in thus satisfying his convictions in both directions. Many of the members of this association are pronounced protectionists whose interests are largely dependent, as they believe, on the continued prosperity of the manufactures fostered by the tariff, and they can recognize no danger to these interests from the success of Grover Cleveland.

And then they add this trenchant blow at the Blaine attempt to demagogue with the tariff:

> We, in Philadelphia, no longer ago than last February, had an example of the skill with which the tariff can be unfairly used by self-seeking politicians to frighten the people to their support, and we do not propose so soon again to be deceived in the same manner.

As the friends of civil service reform they declare that Mr. Blaine cannot and Governor Cleveland can be trusted. As regards the Blaine foreign policy they say:

> Not the least of the material interests involved in the canvass are those which would be at the mercy of the foreign policy of the Executive if it should fall into the hands of Mr. Blaine. During the few months in which, three years ago, he occupied the Department of State, he developed a brilliant incapacity which is full of pregnant warnings for the future. We need only refer to his neglect to vindicate the rights of American citizens imprisoned abroad without trial, while inviting a rebuke from England by his blunders over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; to his uncalled-for interference with Mexico about the Guatemala boundary, resulting in another and even more decided rebuff, and to his converting his high office into a claim agency for adventurers in his guano policy with unhappy Peru. With an intellect so unbalanced at the head of affairs the country could never feel secure that it might not at any moment find itself involved in complications rendering war virtually unavoidable, and all industrial and mercantile interests would suffer incalculably from this prolongedand continued uncertainty.

Finally, these Independent Republicans declare:

> The nomination of such a man as Mr. Blaine for the highest honor in the land is in itself a challenge to the conscience of every voter. It shows the degradation to which our political life has sunk when shrewd managers can persuade themselves that the American people are too obtuse to care for official integrity in their rulers. If that persuasion should be justified by success in November—if the people decide that a huckster of official influence shall occupy the chair of Washington, it is impossible to overestimate the lasting and deplorable influence which such an example will exert on the future of the nation. The Republican party triumphed because it was the party of moral ideas. It has now, by the selection of its standard-bearer become the party of immoral ideas, and only defeat can regenerate it.

This vigorous protest against Mr. Blaine comes from life-long Republicans in Pennsylvania, and it comes on the heels of the great Boston meeting of anti-Blaine Republicans, held last Wednesday, and is followed by an organization of anti-Blaine Republicans in Brooklyn composed of the best members of the old Republican party there, and by organized movements of the same political element in the Western States. Evidently the anti-Blaine Republicans propose to make things lively for the rest of the campaign. Their great leader, Carl Schurz, spoke in Youngstown last evening, and will fill other Ohio appointments this week.

BLAINE AS JUDGED BY REPUBLICAN ORGANS.

Until this year, the Chicago *Times* for the past six or eight years has had little sympathy with the Democratic party. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* prints, with great gusto, an editorial from the *Times* of November, 1880, declaring the Democratic party was an incumbrance and should therefore die the death of the unrighteous. The Democratic party didn't die; on the contrary it has gained new life and increased numbers, and the Chicago *Times* is now supporting Cleveland with untiring zeal, not because it has any care for the Democratic organization, but because it thinks it the duty of every honest man and honest journal to see to it that Jim Blaine is not elected President.

As the *Gazette*, therefore, concedes the propriety of quoting an Independent Chicago journal of 1880 (now supporting Cleveland) as argument that the Democratic party should give up the ghost, it must admit the entire relevancy of quoting Chicago and other Republican organs of 1880 against Blaine's elevation to the Presidency, on the ground he was a corruptionist, a proven liar, a jobber in legislation, and altogether unfit for the exalted station. That is certainly more pertinent to the question the people have to vote on in four weeks, than whether the Democratic party should have died four years ago.

We have such a wealth of material we are puzzled to make selection. First, the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ of the Northwest, said of Blaine in 1880:

> * * * Blaine voted for or failed to oppose every subsidy of either land or money asked for while he was in Congress. The people knew him as a lobbyist before he entered Congress, seeking contracts for the supply of arms. They knew him while in Congress, and while Speaker, as the inside friend of wildcat corporations; ruling as Speaker to save their bills, and, as claiming reward for his official action, as engaged in selling the worthless bonds of such corporations, receiving large gratuities therefor, as confessed in his letters; and, finally, when pecuniarily involved, getting the Pacific Railroad Company, as it seems almost certain, to give him $64,000 cash for what was not worth 64,000 cents. Is this the record of a reformer? Of a man to purify the administration, and to raise the standard of political and official morality?

And forecasting the contingency of his nomination, the Chicago *Tribune* four years ago, described the situation as it exists to-day with Blaine on the stump. After specifying the facts of Blaine's record that would be put in issue, it prophetically said:

> It will be useless to try to evade that issue. In every joint discussion, the Republican speakers will have to defend Blaine's railroad votes, Blaine's reports of sales, Blaine's letters, Blaine's appeals for money, relief, and Tom Scott's or somebody's payment of $64,000 to enable him to pay his debts. They will not have a word, or a line, or a vote of his which they can produce to show that he ever was in favor of reform, or retrenchment, or breaking up of abuses.
>
> In such a campaign, the Presidential defendant will be forced to take the stump in his own behalf, and he will be obliged to go from State to State and city to city explaining, protesting and asseverating that, in his own record, made by himself, there is nothing inconsistent with the character of a reformer.

That will do for Chicago. The good Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, now supporting Blaine, declared:

> With the pending charges against Mr. Blaine, or, in plainer words, with his own letters standing against him, the *Gazette* could not and would not defend him.
>
> We would be false to the party and to our own sense of duty if we failed to protest against the nomination of James G. Blaine.
>
> No man can successfully stand before the people of the country as the Republican candidate for the Presidency covered all over, as Mr. Blaine is, with his own letters and other evidence of a speculative connection with almost every subsidy railroad into which Congress breathed the breath of life."

And Field Marshal Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gave his opinion with more vigor. These paragraphs are from his paper:

> The Blaine letters, we believe, prove all that he has been charged with. The troublesome fact is that there is a low tone of public morality in the estimation of the uses of public position for private gain.
>
> The people of the United States may be somewhat demoralized, but they are not so far gone that it can be presumed they will elect President a man who has been on the make in the securities of subsidized roads.
>
> The able managers of the whisky rings and railroad rings will not find anything in Blaine's letters to trouble their minds. The writer of those letters will not be dangerous as a reformer.
>
> The startling fact that his (Blaine's) nomination would inevitably and utterly ruin the party does not seem to be taken into consideration by the machinists.

The *Commercial* and *Gazette*, now wedded, have lost their virtue since marriage, and support Blaine.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican organ of the Mississippi valley, as late as May 23, 1884, said warningly of Blaine's nomination:

> Mr. Blaine is an unclean man and the people will not have him. He stands self-convicted of prostituting the high offices he has held to build up a private fortune; of cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money. His record would damn him.

And to go to New York. Here is the warning of the Buffalo *Commercial*, of May, 1884, against Blaine's nomination, the *Commercial* being then, and now, edited by Hon. J. D. Warren, present Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York. It said:

> During his brief career as Secretary of State the business men found out that Blaine is precisely the kind of man that they do not want to see at the head of the Administration. He remained just long enough to show that if he had the power he could and would make an infinite amount of trouble. Years have passed since he walked out of that office, and from facts revealed it has been discovered that Blaine was the evil genius of the Garfield Administration. He would surely have brought it into difficulties and possibly disgrace. Outside of a ring of politicians who have found in Blaine a bold factional leader, ready for a raid where spoils were to be found, there was no regret expressed, nor was there any felt, when his name was stricken from the list of cabinet officers. The man at that time was tested and found wanting. We do not turn over the defiled pages of his record as a member of the National Legislature. The business men know how much there was in his career then to mark him as a man impulsive, dangerous and unreliable. We are referring now to the opportunity he had to show what ability or integrity he had for an important position in federal administrative functions and how far he came from reaching the mark which even those who had expected least of him thought he might attain.

These quotations are from the five leading Republican papers of the United States. No other five journals can be mentioned of equal or greater prominence in the party. What they say is as just and severe as anything Democratic papers have said against Blaine, and it was urged to defeat Blaine's nomination in 1880 and 1884. In 1880 they succeeded, but in 1884 the Elkins, Dorsey, Kellogg, Star route and jobbing gang captured the Convention, and Blaine was the fit outcome of a seething cauldron of corruption and thievery.

In the first three-quarters of the years 1876-78 the average number of failures each year was 7,431, and the average liabilities involved were $165,145,395. During the first nine months of the current year the failures numbered 7,856, with liabilities to the extent of $181,019,103. So that, gauged by this standard and due allowance being made for the growth of the country, we are in no better condition economically than we were in the last years of the depression which followed the crisis of 1873. And what has become of the promised good times, if the Republicans succeeded, four years ago?

AND STILL ANOTHER.

One of the Republican organs in Pittsburgh, the other day printed a paragraph concerning Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, who we believe at one time occupied a prominent pulpit in Pittsburgh, attributing to him this statement:

> Self-respect does not allow me to support Governor Cleveland, although I took part in the Independent conference. Governor Cleveland is a man of dull mind and coarse nature, and (at least until recently) of lewd habits.

As a forgery, this appears to be a little more audacious than the way the Blaine organs doctored Senator Edmunds' letter. In *Harper's Weekly* of last Saturday, under the heading of "Plain Speech," we find this article, conclusive on the matter:

> The Rev. Thomas R. Bacon, of New Haven, son of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, has written a very emphatic letter to a Blaine newspaper which has misrepresented his views. He says that "either Blaine or Cleveland is to be the next President of the United States. Every voter, whether he casts his vote for either of these men, or St. John or Butler, or not at all, will contribute directly or indirectly toward putting one of these men in office. No voter can now escape from the dilemma. He must, whether he likes it or not, contribute to one result or the other."
>
> Mr. Bacon speaks frankly of Governor Cleveland. He then speaks with equal frankness of Mr. Blaine; and that a clergyman of the best character should be willing to speak of a candidate for the Presidency in such terms shows how deep is the feeling of outrage produced by the nomination. Mr Bacon says:
>
> Mr. Blaine stands accused of an offense of another sort. The evidence is mainly documentary, and is in his own handwriting, and to my mind is absolutely convincing? This proven charge is that Mr. Blaine is guilty of getting other persons' money in illegitimate ways. In short, Mr. Blaine is a thief. The word is not parliamentary, but it will serve weakly to convey my meaning. It seems necessary to use vigorous language to persons who decline to understand such obscure circumlocutions as that "Mr. Blaine has used public office as the means of private gain." It is fortunately not my duty, nor the duty of any man, to determine which hath the greater sin. That must be left to a more competent tribunal. But to the question, which of these evils most thoroughly disqualifies a man for executive office? I see but one answer.
>
> Mr. Bacon accepts what he believes to be the alternative, but without any "complacency," and without regret. But he tries to deceive neither himself nor others. The choice is between Blaine and Cleveland.
>
> One of them will be elected, whether I am complacent or not. And as it seems to me that the election of one will be far more calamitous to the public interests than the other, I shall vote, and, if I can, I shall influence others to vote, for Grover Cleveland.
>
> Mr. Bacon does not wheedle himself into the extraordinary fancy that it is his duty to support a party by voting for a candidate whom he believes to be dishonest.

A TWENTY YEARS' HARVEST.

The Boston *Herald*, the leading Independent journal of New England, but now supporting Cleveland, makes an estimate based on official and legal documents, of how much money was paid to Mr. Blaine by railroad corporations and private persons while he was in Congress, for which the only possible consideration on his part was the use of his influence as a member of Congress in their behalf. The Blaine-Fisher letters and the extraordinary statement of Henry Ward Beecher, on the authority of James F. Joy, a leading Western railroad magnate, illustrate Blaine's plan of operations, similar to the Harrisburg "rooster" of twelve years ago, which was to "pinch" and "squeeze" every measure of legislation with chances of profit in it.

We have not space to follow the *Herald's* analysis of Bliane's operations, but the summing up is as follows:

> Since the Credit Mobilier, in which he was a sharer, Mr. Blaine has been put into a great many good things by men who have had interests before Congress. He went into Richmond and Allegheny and got out with a good profit, while others stayed to lose. Now, take these transactions mentioned, and we have:

Kansas and Pacific bribe	$12,000
Little Rock and Fort Smith bribe	50,000
Northern Pacific bribe	50,000
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	57,000
Credit Mobilier	10,000
Total	$189,000

> In addition to all this he was agent for the Spencer rifles; he speculated in whisky; he is alleged by Augusta people to have been up to his eyes in the paper credit swindle; he is believed to have shared handsomely in the $300,000 of Pacific Mail Company money that was divided among members of Congress, and Heaven knows what other things have come in his way. It is a moderate estimate that Mr. Blaine has gathered in between $400,000 and $500,000 in cash without a cent of actual investment, and all by reason of his position in Congress.

We have no doubt this is under rather than above the actual figures. How else can we account for Blaine's magnificent palace in Washington, which stands for a greater cash outlay than the aggregate annual salary of his "Twenty Years in Congress?" Or how else can we account for his investment of $160,000 during the hey-day of Congressional extravagance and corruption in Pennsylvania coal lands, not only unproductive, but which have been a tax on his other resources the past ten years of not less than thirteen hundred dollars a year?

There is but one explanation. Blaine, as Speaker, controlled the House of Representatives in the most extravagant and speculative era of our history—that following the war. *And he levied toll on everything that went through.* He was never a deadhead.

BLAINE HUNTING A BRIBE.

The exposure Henry Ward Beecher makes of Blaine's offer when Speaker of the House, to constitute a committee as desired by James F. Joy, a leading railroad man of Michigan, then interested in Southwestern land grant railroads, *if Mr. Joy would take at par certain depreciated bonds* Mr. Baline *held*, is another link in the chain of unimpeached testimony showing Blaine prostituted his high office to personal gain by selling his rulings and committees, thereby trading in legislation with no more scruples than any outside lobbyist.

This was the method Blaine adopted on the Fort Smith and Little Rock railroad bill, with this difference: In that enterprise he worked a certain ruling he had made to get on the ground floor of a speculation, accompanied by pledges of future service. In dealing with Mr. Joy he made his terms before hand, by promising to make up a committee so as to promote desired legislation if Joy would take certain depreciated bonds he (Blaine) held at par.

For an offense not a whit more flagrant than this, Sir John Trevor, once Speaker of the House of Commons, was degraded from his high office, compelled to beg the pardon of the House on his knees, fined ten thousand pounds and committed to the tower.

The Republican party after twice refusing Blaine a Presidential nomination, has sunk so low that it at last accepts him as a candidate, flaunts his manifold crimes in the face of the people, and blurts out "what are you going to do about it?" That is for the people to answer.

The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand.—*Grover Cleveland's Buffalo speech.*

CAN'T GO BLAINE, AND WHY.

It has been announced that Dr. Wm. E. Forest, one of the Republican electors in New York, has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee resigning from the ticket, on the ground that he "cannot conscientiously support the present nominee for President, James G. Blaine." This is the third or fourth elector that has deserted the sinking ship in the Empire State. In an interview Dr. Forest explains his reasons as follows:

> He said that at first he was not able to give the time and attention to Mr. Blaine's record which a careful examination of it required, but after he had been able to complete such an examination, he felt that he could not honestly vote for the Republican candidate. Having reached such a conclusion, he also felt that he could not honorably remain a Republican elector, and therefore sent in his resignation. The special reasons for his opposition to the Republican candidate were the position in which Mr. Blaine was revealed by the Mulligan letter business; the fact that Mr. Blaine acted for the railroad and the lobby, and against Edmunds and Thurman, in the legislation affecting the Union Pacific railroad; the fact that Mr. Blaine had never been a leader in the efforts for civil service reform, and had never evinced any particular interest in the movement; and the conviction it was high time to check the tendency of our public men to indulge a greed for wealth by tampering and trafficking with railroads or other corporations with which they were necessarily required to deal in their official capacity. The only way to restrain this practice of using public office for private enrichment was to insist on a standard of old-fashioned honesty and honor, such as Washington and Adams adhered to when they were placed in such circumstances as tempted public men to-day.

From all points of the compass every day brings news of Republicans of more or less prominence declaring against Blaine. There is a remarkable unity in the reasons they assign, and Dr. Forest in his interview indicates them. Every man who talks with his fellow-men knows than nine out of ten reading and intelligent Republicans who say they are going to vote for Blaine admit the truth of the charges against him, but declare their inability to vote for a Democrat. The proof against Blaine grows so overwhelming with each day's additions, that no man, except the editor of a Blaine organ, or a Blaine orator, thinks of disputing it any longer, and the work has grown so very hard on these poor fellows that they are falling back on the policy of suppression. The question has simply narrowed down to this: Is the Republican party, with a dishonest and mendacious candidate, to be preferred to the Democratic party, with an honest candidate?

The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand.—*Grover Cleveland's Buffalo speech.*

OHIO INDICATIONS.

The Wheeling *Register*, of yesterday, prints a private letter from Cincinnati, from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the situation, giving what is called an "inside" view of the hopes and prospects of the Democracy:

> There has been great improvement in the situation within a few days. The anti-Prohibitionists in Iowa, Kansas, etc., have labored with the brewery interests in Ohio with apparent success. I think the Germans are getting awake to the drift of the Republican party to Prohibition.
>
> In my judgment there is at least an even chance for the Democrats to carry Ohio in October unless they get "Dudleyed."
>
> Hamilton county gave 2,500 Democratic majority last year, when there were two local Democratic tickets in the field, and when the Germans either voted with the Republicans or didn't vote at all. You remember that two years ago Newman, for Secretary of State, had 11,000 majority in this county. That was just after the Republicans inaugurated sumptuary legislation. Last year the Irish wards saved the Democratic ticket, which were carried without an appreciable German vote. At all events, we will surely have a larger German vote than we had last year, and Democrats from other parts of the State say Ohio will be all right if Hamilton county is.

The Post correspondent at Cincinnati, who is coolheaded and cautious, seems to incline to the opinion the Republicans may be saved by the Prohibitionists abandoning their State ticket for the Republicans.

There is abundant evidence Dudley and his strikers are deep in the work of corrupting the needy and weak. There have been undoubted importations of Republican repeaters, especially negroes, but detectives are on their track, and some arrests have been made.

As the situation stands, both parties are hopeful of carrying the State, but neither party confident.

The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand.—*Grover Cleveland's Buffalo speech.*

THE BLAINE CIRCUS.

Mr. Blaine is surrounded by a band of jobbers, speculators, lobbyists and adventurers, with whom he is in full sympathy. Mr. Cleveland has no attraction for such men. They keep away from him, and he holds himself far above them. A hasty visit to his home is the only absence he has allowed himself from the patient, watchful performance of the duties of his office since the canvass opened. Is it possible to misunderstand the contrast between his unpretentious and self-respecting course and that of Mr. Blaine making a personal canvass under the guidance of Steve Elkins? We were informed yesterday by gentlemen who saw Blaine at Bellaire on Sunday that he is much broken in health. His speeches indicate failing or exhausted powers. Still he has to keep on the go; through West Virginia, then back into Ohio and another round of country towns for his circus. Then after the Ohio election the same performance in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and back to Augusta. There is much probability in the smothered reports Mr. Blaine is in a very serious condition physically. We know some of his closest friends are alarmed, and wish the hippodrome business at an end.

The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand.—*Grover Cleveland's Buffalo speech.*

KIND WORDS.

> The Post appeared this morning ten columns wide, in order to hold at once the great variety of news it had collected, and its growing dignity as the only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania. Everybody is glad of the prosperity of The Post, as everybody knows that it means well. Whenever it has gone wrong, of which the occasions are too frequent to enumerate, the fault was not of its heart, but of its head. The Post is a model for us all, which assertion we make in spite of the danger that some contemporary shall reply to it in The Post's own recent words to us: "You are a liar and you know you are a liar."—*Chronicle Telegraph.*
>
> The Post appeared this morning in a new and handsome head. The party it represents will also have a head put on it in November in a way it will not like.—*Chronicle Telegraph.*
>
> The Post looked handsomely this morning. It was printed on a new press, was enlarged to ten columns, had a new head, and was in every way admirably equipped. And yet, "we lie and we know we lie."—*Chronicle Telegraph.*
>
> The Post came out in a neat new heading and enlarged one column in width; a good indication that the "Only" is prospering.—*Evening Leader.*

A new head and press, but not enlarged, although it has that appearance. Other substantial improvements to come in the near future.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The best indication we get of probable Democratic success in Ohio is that Dudley has passed the word to the organs, and they are howling about intended Democratic colonization.

Has Cameron come home for another supply of cash, to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign in Ohio, or has he become disgusted with the Blaine circus? There must be something wrong.

In 1880 I did write to some constituent adversely to the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and I believe it to be true that he was on the side of the railroads in the struggle of 1878, and it is my belief that I said so.—*Senator Edmunds, in 1884.*

The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand.—*Grover Cleveland's Buffalo speech.*

Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroads to terms of equity with the Government, up has jumped James G. Blaine, musket in hand, from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby, to fire in our backs.—*Senator Edmunds, in 1880.*

The Grand Army procession yesterday was a notable one. The veterans looked well, as they always do, and the hearts of the people were in the welcome they met. If Blaine reporters had been viewing the procession as a political demonstration, the figures would have been 19,000 men in line.

Mr. Jim Blaine on Saturday last suspended his aggressive campaign at Bellaire to telegraph a letter all over the United States, declaring he never sympathized with the Know Nothing party. This is nailed as a lie by the evidence of his own newspaper, the *Kennebec Journal*, in 1854-55, showing he was in full sympathy with the dark-lantern party, supporting its candidates and advocating its policy.

It is rumored Col. Bayne has failed to connect on the promise of a cabinet place from Blaine—that of Secretory of War. The *Gazette* accuses him of indifference in the battle. Harry Oliver is catching it also from the Independents, while C. L. Magee is having a good time in the Rockies. The State of Allegheny is in an orphaned condition.

General James A. Beaver, of this State, has an infinite amount of cheek. While preaching in West Virginia Democratic success means pauper wages, the employes of the Bellefonte Nail Works, of which he is part proprietor, are on a strike against a reduction of wages, equaling one-tenth of the wages the men have been earning. If interrogated about this Beaver will tell the West Virginians it is private business.

It must console workingmen to be told as a justification for a reduction of wages, they might drink too much beer on Saturdays if their offer of compromise should be accepted. This at the Oliver mills, according to a Republican organ of last evening. "Vote for Garfield, better wages and prosperity; vote for Hancock, pauper wages and the poor house." "Fool me once, your fault—fool me twice, my fault."

Joseph Weeks—Josephs are always virtuous—made the statement the other day ex-Minister Bigelow, of New York, had gone to England to get money from free traders to help elect Cleveland. The fool-killer not being around, Joseph still survives. Mr. Bigelow's son states his father's visit abroad is of a purely domestic character; but, pshaw, what does young Bigelow know compared with the party named Weeks.

Ex-Speaker Randall passed through Pittsburgh yesterday on his way to Philadelphia, from a stumping tour in Ohio and West Virginia. He has had enthusiastic meetings wherever he has spoken. He goes next to Southwestern Virginia, speaking at Roanoke, a mining and manufacturing centre, where there is a large colony of Pennsylvanians. Mr. Randall is serenely confident of Cleveland's election, and he is not an enthusiast in political prophecy by any means.

The annexed letter explains itself. The writer has evidently not been magnetized by the Mulligan Knight to any alarming extent:

> PITTSBURGH, WEST END, October 6.
>
> *To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:*
>
> Enclosed please find one dollar to campaign fund, to be appropriated as you may see proper. I am not for Cleveland. Will cast my vote for St. John. But I sincerely wish I had a thousand dollars to contribute toward defeating James G. Blaine.
>
> Will mail you one dollar weekly until the campaign closes, to be used to aid in defeating the *most politically corrupt man* who has ever ran for President.
>
> A. W.

The manufacturing city of Lowell, Mass., presents a dreary aspect these days. Some days ago over 10,000 operatives were put upon the streets by the shutting down of eight out of the ten great factory corporations that dominate the place. Just think of it—a loss of $100,000 per week to trade and labor, without having any reference to the other vast sums that go for material and administration. Forty-five mills are now idle, besides print works, dye works, bleacheries, etc. Is this what was promised labor and capital four years ago?

The Republican electoral ticket in New York seems to be going to pieces. Some time ago Mr. J. W. Harper withdrew because he was in favor of Cleveland's election, and on Monday W. E. Forrest, another of the electors, resigned his position because, he says, he cannot conscientiously support James G. Blaine. The following is the letter he addressed to James W. Warren, Chairman of the State Republican Committee:

> Sir—I wish to tender my resignation as a Republican elector for this State. I am sorry to say that I cannot conscientiously support the present nominee for President, James G. Blaine.
>
> I remain, yours respectfully,
>
> W. E. FORREST.

Perhaps Mr. Blaine will revise the statement he made in his letter of acceptance "that wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age." There must be a great amount of injustice practiced in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in this country, where wages have been reduced to a point which denies comfort, much less providing for the necessities of life. Fine speeches don't give bread. The Republican party cannot provide work, and all pledges hitherto made in political conventions have proven delusive and hypocritical.

Judge Lane's decision at Salt Lake City last week, under the anti-polygamy law, holding that a believer in polygamy is incompetent to serve either on a grand or petit jury in a case of prosecution for polygamy seems to be clearly in accord with the purpose and intent of the Edmunds act. No distinction is made in the act between grand and petit juries, but it is made a cause of challenge "to any person drawn or summoned as a juryman or talesman" that "he believes it right" to follow the practices therein defined and declared to be unlawful. It would be useless to attempt to indict and convict men of polygamy through jurymen who believe the practice to be right, whether they indulge in it themselves or not.

There is a great deal of feeling manifested in this State since the general demand for reduction of wages has been announced. Republicans do not attempt to disguise the fact that it has a weakening effect upon their party, and regret that it could not have been postponed until after the election. But necessity knows no law, and manufacturers assert they must do it or shut down altogether. There is a general panic in all trades, affecting all interests, except that of the taxgatherer. An army of officials still mantain their salaries and collect hundreds of millons of dollars more than the Government requires, which is abstracted from business and piled up in the Treasury. This ought to stop, and would with a Democratic administration.

> Mr. Hopkins' career as the member from this district has been so eminently creditable, that in any but a Presidential year his entering the campaign would make his chances for election very good, even in this Republican district. His able representation of the interests of his district has been no less signal than his advocacy of important non-partisan reforms such as railway regulation and the public land question.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

We can see no reason why this being a Presidential year should influence Republicans favorably disposed toward Mr. Hopkins, in withholding their votes from him.

His election can have no influence on the Presidential result, for the Republican voter will vote for Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hopkins at the same time. Presidency and Congress are decided the same day.

When we held an October election the success of a Democratic Congressman in Allegheny county, it was believed, would have its effect on the November election. This is no longer the case.

The Republicans therefore who desire to vote for Mr. Hopkins, on the score of his ability, experience and usefulness need not be deterred by any idea it will influence the Presidential result one way or the other. A Democratic House is one of the certainties, and it requires no argument to demonstrate the expediency of Mr. Hopkins re-election.

"Permanent."

There are medicines which give only temporary relief and then leave the sufferer worse off than before, especially in cases of dyspepsia. Remember that this is not the way with Brown's Iron Bitters. See what Mr. J. M. Gaines, of Gaines, S. C., says about this prince of tonics: 'My wife has been greatly benefited by it; she had been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and now I believe she is permanently cured." It also cures kidney and liver complaint.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers hold their next annual convention in New Orleans.

HIS RECORD CLEAR.

Grover Cleveland's Attitude Toward Workingmen.

His Practical Sympathy for the Cause of Labor in the Past.

Bills Which Have Received His Hearty Support.

The Statements of False Labor Leaders Refuted by the Facts.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 8.—The false statements as to Governor Cleveland's public record in connection with labor legislation are being hourly refuted with telling effect. The slanders of the Blaine managers arouse only indignation and sympathy, which materially strengthen the Cleveland canvass. The workingmen's eyes are now opened.

Mr. John Parr, editor of the *Union*, a daily paper published here in the interest of labor, this afternoon gave some interesting views on the political situation. Mr. Parr was one of the charter members of the State Trades Assembly in this city, and has for many years taken an active part in the passage of labor measures through the Legislature. He has frequently appeared before various Governors to urge the approval of such measures. As a practical printer he is widely known by his fellow-craftsmen throughout the State. He is also a charter member of the Albany Typographical Union No. 4.

CLEVELAND AND LABOR INTERESTS.

"In this campaign," said Mr. Parr, "I and my paper are for Cleveland. Briefly, my reason for supporting him is because he has signed more labor bills than any previous Governor during my thirty years' residence in Albany. His approval was secured to five of the seven measures with less trouble and argument than were required to secure the approval of one measure by some Governors with whom I have come in contact."

"Then you believe Governor Cleveland has a friendly leaning toward the cause of labor?"

"Most assuredly. False leaders, for what cause I do not know, have attempted to deceive the workingmen of the State regarding his attitude in that respect. It appears to me that if these leaders were as true to the interests of labor as Gov. Cleveland is, we would have seen less of this cavil and pettifogging. There are only two bills which he failed to approve—the Mechanics' Lien law and the Car Conductors' and Drivers' bill. The Mechanics' Lien bill was offset by a measure the Governor signed in 1883, making mechanics preferred creditors.

"Even the man who drew the Mechanics' Lien bill of 1884, which the Governor failed to sign, admitted when he saw the Governor's reasons of disapproval that they were sound and logical. This was also admitted as true after a patient investigation by James P. Hooley and Walter N. Thayer, President of the State Trades Assembly, both of which gentlemen worked assiduously to pass the bill in the Legislature. I should think the Governor's reasons of disapproval, backed as they are by such support, should have weight and influence among workingmen. But the Mechanics' Lien measure, I sincerely believe, was one of two bills on which the basis of opposition was made in the hands of those eminently false leaders. It was used as a cudgel to excite enmity and antagonism among the workingmen against Cleveland.

CONDUCTORS' AND DRIVERS' BILL.

"In the disapproval of the twelve hour Car Conductors' and Drivers' bill the Governor acted from sincere motives, for he believed that a reduction of the hours of service would result in a corresponding reduction of pay. There is a diversity of opinion on this bill. The President of the Car Drivers' organization says the bill never had his sanction or that of his organization. In the Legislature it was known as a political bolster—one of those bills which members vote for in order to catch the sympathy and the votes of workingmen so they may be returned to the Legislature. The Governor says none of the parties interested ever appeared to explain certain features which he was desirous to ascertain. This is true, and the member who introduced it knows it, and has since said the Governor acted wisely in disapproving the measure, because there were certain technicalities not discovered on its passage which, before astute judicial minds, would render the bill practically of but little consequence for the purpose intended. While admitting that the hours of service are long, it is a question whether legislation of the character intended by this bill would have been of any benefit. True friends of labor say that it would not. In their opinion I concur, and also firmly believe that it is a flimsy pretext on which to build a hue and cry against Governor Cleveland.

"There is another point the workingmen of the State do not generally know. In my experience in Albany it has always been extremely difficult for a committee of workingmen to appear before previous Governors to explain their grievances. Governor Cleveland receives all such delegations freely, and not only listens to them attentively, but also asks them questions and urges them to suggest remedies of their own and fully ascertains the extent of the grievance involved."

SYMPATHY FOR LABOR.

"Do you know whether Mr. Cleveland was a sympathizer with labor before he was elected Governor?"

"Yes; I will quote one or two instances to prove this. The Republican Sheriff of Erie county one day put the minor criminals—such as ten-day men, imprisoned for being drunk; vagrants or other petty offenders—on the streets manacled. They were set to work under the eyes of armed guards, and were called 'Sheriff Billy Lawson's chain gang.' Of course there was a cry of indignation among the working people. The Trades Assembly of Buffalo, comprising twenty-two unions, denounced the chain gang system in strong resolutions. The citizens generally joined with the Assembly in denouncing the humiliating spectacle, because many of the prisoners had friends in the city, and it was a terrible spectacle to see them chained like so many slaves. One morning placards were found in the piles of dirt swept by the chain gang inscribed, 'This dirt was swept by 'Billy Lawson's chain gang.' 'Down with the chain gang system.'

"The Trades Assembly sent a committee to Mayor Cleveland asking him to interfere, as it was depriving the regular street sweepers of employment—a deprivation they could not afford. Mayor Cleveland said he could not put a stop to the system as the Mayor and Sheriff were two separate officers, and neither had power over the other. It was a case of county vs. city, but he assured the committee of his hearty sympathy, and promised them that he would do all he could to put a stop to the system. He had no objection to his repugnance of the odious system becoming generally known, on the legal and moral grounds that there were other and less degrading ways of employing these minor criminals. His sympathy becoming known in this way, the business men quietly joined issue with the United Trades Assembly and the Sheriff was forced to take his chain gang off the streets.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

"In another instance the pay of men employed at setting curbstones was threatened with a reduction by the City Fathers, but Mayor Cleveland strenuously objected and the pay was not reduced. These two events occurred long before he was ever thought of for Governor, and when he was nominated the Buffalo Trades Assembly, emphatically refused to pass any resolutions at the instance of certain Republican emissaries intended to depreciate Cleveland as a friend of labor. In the election of 1882 he was recognized as the wage workers' friend. After considering all that he has done as Governor, his signature to five labor bills, and his attitude toward contract convict labor, if he is not a friend of labor in 1884 then not one friend to labor exists. He makes no parade of his friendship, like Blaine and Butler, who are viewed by the workingmen here as demagogues, but quietly and ostentatiously proceeds to do all he can for labor that is consistent and right."

A MASTERLY ADDRESS.

JOHN M'BRIDE SPEAKS TO HIS FELLOW-WORKINGMEN IN OHIO.

NELSONVILLE, OHIO, October 7.—Hon. John McBride, President of the State Miners' Union, addressed the miners here to-day. A great crowd was present, and the address created a profound impression Mr. McBride in closing said:

In the Connellsville coke region of Pennsylvania, you can see them like slaves and brutes, men and women working day and night, side by side, poorly fed, scantily clothed, filthy, depraved and immoral, working for a mere pittance. As another instance, take the class of labor imported to this valley within the last three months. It is needless for me to enlarge upon that. The effects of this system of importing labor under contract has been so glaringly unjust to the free laborers of this country that a cry had been raised from Maine to California for the enactment of a law to prevent it. The labor organizations, who have suffered from the competition with this labor last winter, sent large delegations to Washington to ask our National Congress for the passage of a law to put a stop to it. It was a Democrat, that great champion of labor, M. A. Foran, of Cleveland, who introduced the bill, and a Democratic House that passed it. The Republican Senate, however, by refusing to take action upon this measure, is responsible to the workingmen of this country for the perpetuation of this crying evil. I have pointed out to General Logan, and to you, my fellow-citizens, some acts of the Democratic party, both in the State of Ohio and in our own National Congress, in the interest of labor. I now challenge General Logan, or any of this audience, or a Republican in the State of Ohio, or of the country, to point to one single act passed by the Republican party directly in the interest of labor, either State or national, since the foundation of that party.

Mr. Blaine, in his letter of acceptance, speaks in glowing words of the prosperity of our country, and claims that a protective tariff is a leading issue in the present campaign. Where is the prosperity spoken of by Mr. Blaine? Is it in this great valley of the Hocking, where our miners have been lying idle, struggling to maintain a just, fair and remunerative price for their labor? Is it by the power of organized capital that they are evicted from their homes, thrown upon the roadside, with the scanty covering of a canvas tent, furnished them by the good graces of a Democratic Governor? Is it in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, where thousands are on a strike against an unjust and uncalled for reduction of wages? Is it at the mills and furnaces that are lying cold and silent from one end of this country to the other? Is our country prosperous when we find day after day reductions in wages of all employes in factories, workshops and railroads in our country? Prosperous with so much hardship and suffering among our workingmen! Surely Mr. Blaine has drawn this picture from his own experience in dealing with the world. The only prosperity that I know that looks anything like the bright picture drawn by James G. Blaine in his letter of acceptance is the prosperity he met in the investment he made in the Hocking valley, when he became a member of the great Eastern syndicate, formed for the purpose of monopolizing the coal and iron interests of the great Hocking valley of Ohio. Surely his prosperity is not measured by the prosperity of the workingmen of this locality.

LOGAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Long before the arrival of General Logan at the Academy of Music this evening, the auditorium and galleries were crowded, and upon the beginning of the exercises standing room was not obtainable in the aisles or at the entrance to the lower floor. Mrs. Logan and several lady friends occupied a box adjoining the stage, and before her husband arrived was presented with several bouquets, one by Mayor Smith. The remaining boxes and auditorium were largely filled with ladies. The distinguished guest of the evening, upon arrival, was greeted with tumultuous applause. After addresses by Chairman James Dobson and General James A. Beaver, General Logan spoke for nearly an hour upon what he characterized as the paramount issue in the contest, which was, "Whether the Republican, or American, idea—that of protection to all our industries that compete with foreign industries, or whether the English, or Democratic, idea of free trade and low wages shall predominate."

NOT "DEAR FISHER" THIS TIME.

CANTON, O. October 8.—Mr. Blaine said to-day to an inquiring newspaper reporter that the assertion of Warren Fisher, that he, Blaine, had offered a sum of money for the "Mulligan letters," was utterly untrue. It was a mere malicious invention. Mr. Blaine added that there was never a time when he would have paid a single penny for the letters, though he always maintained that it was a gross invasion of his private rights that the letters should be hawked about and published.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

First Massachusetts District—Democrats—Weston Howland.

Eighteenth Illinois District—Prohibition—H. W. Moore.

Fourth Virginia District—Democrats—G. E. Rives.

Second Connecticut District—Democrats—C. L. Mitchell.

Eleventh Michigan District—Democrats—John Power.

Tenth Tennessee District—Democrats—J. G. Ballantine.

Lives Prolonged.

Many to whom no encouragement could be offered, disease having progressed so far that no chance of arresting it seemed to remain, have been promptly relieved, and their lives prolonged and rendered comparatively comfortable by the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia. Many more, who have been sufferers for years and almost incapacitated for work, are now in the enjoyment of a good degree of health and able to engage actively in the business, profession or household duties which had been wholly or partially abandoned. It is wonderful what cures in so-called "desperate cases," are being made by this remarkable Treatment. If any one, requiring the aid of such a treatment, will write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, they will promptly mail such documents and reports of cases as will enable him to judge of its value for himself

Orders have been given to close the Reading Cotton Mills for one month, owing to overproduction and small sales. When in full operation the mills employ two hundred and fifty hands.

HOPKINS' ACCEPTANCE.

Letter From Congressman Hopkins Accepting a Renomination.

He Stands on the Record He Has Made, and So Asks the Support of the People.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1884.

John Coyle, Esq., Chairman of Democratic Congressional Convention:

MY DEAR SIR—Your official notice of the action of the Congressional Convention for the Twenty-second district only reached me to-day.

When I wrote on June 27 declining to be a candidate, I certainly expected, as I sincerely hoped, that my name would not be considered in connection with the nomination. Accordingly, immediately upon the adjournment of Congress I went to Virginia to give personal attention to an enterprise in which I was interested. I was engrossed with those duties when I was surprised to learn that the convention had nominated me. As soon as I could conveniently leave my business engagement, I went to Pittsburgh to consult with my friends and see if I could not be released from the candidacy, but I only met with urgent appeals from men of all parties that I should accept the nomination.

It was urged upon me that having acquired my congressional experience by the favor of the people of the Twenty-Second district that they have a claim upon me for the benefit of that experience; that, having thoroughly proved my fidelity to American industries and my zeal in behalf of the interests of labor, as well as my attention and devotion to the interests of our community, and to the wants and claims of individuals, I ought to be willing still further to serve them.

And it was especially urged that having accomplished something already, I had obtained a position to be of greater usefulness in behalf of labor, protection, anti-monopoly, our home interests, &c. And now comes your very complimentary letter saying that I am clearly "the people's choice."

As a result I am placed in an extremely embarrassing position. If I accept the nomination I must abandon my business interests, and submit to inevitable injury. If I persist in declining, I may appear ungrateful and unappreciative of the kindness and honor I have received from my constituents. After much anxious deliberation, influenced largely by attachment to the people amongst whom I have lived for a third of a century, and by a deep interest in the public measures with which I have become identified, and an earnest desire to aid in promoting the welfare of my countrymen and the prosperity of the nation, I have decided to accept the honor so voluntarily and generously tendered.

I know of no public question upon which my views are not fully known by my constituents. I need not, therefore, in this connection enter upon the discussion of any issue. My record is open to the free examination of all. I invite the closest scrutiny, and upon that investigation I ask the support of the people. If my course is approved, I shall be gratified with an indorsement at the polls, and shall find therein an additional incentive to further efforts.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which you convey the action of the convention,

I am, very truly yours,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH VOTE.

Congressman Collins' Plain Truths About a Crooked Candidate.

Mr. Patrick A. Collins is a member of Congress from Boston. He is one of the youngest members of the House and has gained there the character of an eloquent speaker and an honest and able representative. He was born in the year 1844 near Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland. He came to this country when five years of age and has made his own career, for he began life as an upholsterer. Having received his education in the common schools of Boston he later studied law at Harvard Law School, practiced law, was elected twice to the Massachusetts Legislature, served as Judge Advocate General of the State in 1875 and is now in Congress.

MR. COLLINS' SPEECH.

At a meeting in his district on Friday, Mr. Collins took occasion to speak of the demagogical attempt of the Blaine managers to court the Irish vote. He said:

When you find the Boston *Journal* and the New York *Tribune*, the Cleveland *Leader* and James G. Blaine all professing an intense, sudden and most fervid love for the Irish voters, it seems exceedingly strange; but, at the present time, in this year of grace, 1884, the Irish, let me tell you, are quite able to take care of themselves. (Applause.) But there was a time when they were few in number, scattered, weak, unprotected except by the self-same old Democratic party, and then the Boston *Journal* and New York *Tribune* and James G. Blaine passed by on the other side, and the good Samaritan is the Democratic party. Well, gentlemen, the orators whom they have hired to go on the other side and appeal directly to what they call the Irish element in the United States, have given certain reasons—so-called reasons—why their countrymen, as they call them, should vote the Republican ticket now. Gentlemen, we have no countrymen, except the American people. [Cheers.] The Know-Nothing party sought to make a distinction between those who were native born and those among us who were only naturalized. That was Know-Nothingism. Now we do not propose to invert Know-Nothingism by making ourselves a favored class in the community. [Applause.] We came here to stay. I, for example, was born in Ireland, but the moment I, became a naturalized citizen of the United States—the moment we all took oath of allegianec here—we became good citizens of the American republic. [Cheers.] Let me remind you, gentlemen, that the law makes no difference between the native born and the naturalized in this country.

WHAT HAVE THE REPUBLICANS DONE?

We who were born on the other side of the water do not claim any especial privilege or exemption on account of our foreign birth, and by the grace of God we will take no disadvantage on account of it. [Loud applause.] So, when these gentlemen go about mixing up Irish politics with American politics, they are doing neither America nor Ireland a good service. Do they tell you of anything that the Republican party has done for what they call the Irish as a class? Why, they have done absolutely nothing. They have regarded the Irish as being very good to vote, just as the negro is. But they tell you that the candidate of the party is a man for whom the Irish people all ought to vote. They tell you that James G. Blaine is a friend of the Irish, and that, if elected, he will do great services for the race. He does not say so for himself; his party does not say so in the platform which it has issued; for his party has not done anything for the race in the past, nor has he. But the superserviceable friends, undoubtedly instructed for the purpose, and remunerated handsomely for their work, go whispering about that Mr. Blaine will do this and this for the Irish people if elected.

NO FIGS FROM THISTLES.

Now, what is the history of the man? In cases like these you must judge a tree by its fruit. Remember you cannot pick figs from thistles, nor get grapes from thorns. (Applause.) James G. Blaine went into Maine about thirty-one years ago with a new wife and an old religion. (Laughter.) He kept the one, but found the other unfashionable in orthodox Maine. He therefore dropped it and took a brand new religion—(laughter)—and from that time down to the present I defy any man living—and I say it with a coolness and deliberation you know me to possess—I repeat, I defy any man living to pick out a letter written, a word spoken, an act done or a dollar paid away by James G. Blaine in favor of the Irish cause. (Cheers.) Now, then, if he has not been able to show the payment of a single dollar, the utterance of a single word or the doing of a single act in favor of the Irish race during a period of thirty-one years, how much more time are you going to give him? (Laughter and cheers.)

POLITICAL NOTES.

—"I hope and believe that Cleveland will be elected President," said Passmore Williamson, to a Philadelphia *Times* reporter, as he slowly walked along Chestnut street, confessing the ravages of rheumatism. Mr. Williamson was one of the old Abolition school, was imprisoned for months for contempt of court because he refused to make satisfactory answer about the body of an alleged fugitive slave, and he was the first Republican State candidate ever nominated in Pennsylvania. In 1855 the first Republican State Convention was held in Pittsburgh, and Passmore Williamson was nominated for Canal Commissioner. He was then in prison for contempt of court, and his nomination was made by acclamation and amid the wildest enthusiasm. He added:

"I was at the cradle of the Republican party, and I firmly believe in its principles, but the safety of business and of industry demands a change. The Republican party that I helped to create amid much obloquy has fulfilled its mission and has degenerated into a mere spoilsmen's camp. It has centralized political power and wasted hundreds of millions to maintain authority. It has centralized wealth, making a few millionaires and many tramps. It has made our Government the creature of great monopolies, which have seized the lands of the homeless, and it has corrupted our political system until a thoroughly honest Presidential candidate is not desired by those who nominate for the party. Note the fall from Lincoln, Chase, Seward and others to Blaine, Logan and Elkins, and you have the picture of Republican degeneracy in one full view. Cleveland is too honest for dishonest Democrats, and that is why tens of thousands of honest Republicans will vote for him, and that is why, I hope and believe, that Cleveland will be elected."

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* reports great accessions to the Democracy in Indiana, and among them this important change:

Mr. Henry G. Olds, yesterday, announced his unqualified support to the Democratic party. Mr. Olds is at the head of the great Olds' wagon works, whose vehicles are now sold in every State in the Union. He is also the owner of the Olds' spoke works and employs at least 900 men. For years Mr. Olds has experienced the unnatural effects of the high protective tariff on business. One year there is a boom, then a panic, and so on does that unnatural law operate against honest business and the best interests of all people. For these reasons he will vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. It is also understood that J. Marsh Coombs, the successful iron merchant, will vote the Democratic ticket. Both have been life long Republicans, and but the other day Mr. Olds was named by the Republican State Central Committee as one of the Indiana citizens to receive and welcome Blaine at Indianapolis.

—A study of the Hocking valley affair shows that Blaine paid $12,500, but got a receipt for $25,000. This is getting in, not on the ground floor, but the cellar door.

—The proposition which has been made to Mr. Harrison, the Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, goes straight to the bottom of the Blaine issue. Mr. Harrison astonished his friends greatly by saying in a recent speech that he "considered Mr. Blaine's record absolutely without spot, stain, blemish, or shadow." Thereupon a prominent merchant of New Haven offers to give $100 to the Republican fund if Mr. Harrison will make a statement to the following effect: "Were I under the same circumstances and possessed of the same power as was Mr. Blaine at the time of his correspondence with Fisher I would do as Blaine did." Mr. Harrison don't respond.

—The appeal of the Blaine Campaign Committee to the South for votes is very moving, but it is suggested that in the printed copies which are to be circulated in the Southern States should be folded slips of Bob Ingersoll's celebrated tribute to the Plumed Knight, in which he is pictured as the parliamentary gladiator who "took the rebel Congress by the throat and shook them until their foreheads were as black as their records and their tongues hung out like flags of truce." That was one of the finest of Bob's many oratorical figures, and at the time of its utterance filled the Blaine admirers with exquisite delight, for Blaine had revived the "bloody shirt" issue at that time as the strongest one for him to run on for the Presidency.

—There has been a steady effort on the part of the Blaine people to belittle the strength of the "Independent" movement. The result of the election will prove the folly of this policy. The ablest newspapers which supported Garfield in 1880 in New York City and Brooklyn, and which now support Cleveland, have a circulation about as follows:

Daily Times	50,000
Herald and Telegram	160,000
Puck	125,000
Harper's Weekly	125,000
Evening Post	20,000
Brooklyn Union	15,000
Total	495,000

It is absurd to pretend that seven journals with a combined circulation of about 500,000 have no influence and can make no impression on the canvass. Only the madness of desperation could prompt such a ridiculous assertion.

—The Blaine circus had a rather chilly reception from the mountaineers of West Virginia on Monday last. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

At several stations Mr. Blaine was greeted with cheers for Cleveland and Hendricks and shouts of Mulligan letters. At Corowallis several small boys were posted on the platform waving Cleveland and Hendricks banners. Many of those congregated at the stations were evidently attracted by mere curiosity, and the arrival of the train seemed to create about the same interest that is excited in country towns by the advent of a circus. Such remarks as "Here comes the show—let's see the elephant," were frequently heard.

CLEVELAND VINDICATED.

The Truth About the Liberty of Worship Bill

Told by a Leading Catholic of New York State.

(Boston Pilot.)

The following important letter, which settles forever the charge that Governor Cleveland opposed the Freedom of Worship bill, has been sent to the *Pilot* by the Hon. Charles Tracey, of Albany, a man whose position, character, or religious earnestness cannot be questioned. To the Catholics of New York State it is not necessary to indorse General Tracey; but in this letter to the *Pilot* he speaks to the Catholics of the whole United States, who have been informed, publicly and secretly, that Governor Cleveland was a bigot, and a man adverse to freedom of religion for Catholics.

The Hon. Charles Tracey was the first Secretary of the Catholic Union of New York, and with the personal encouragement of Cardinal McCloskey was active in the formation of Catholic Unions elsewhere. He was a member of the Papal Zouaves, and was made prisoner at the taking of Rome; for this service the Holy Father decorated him with the Cross of St. Gregory the Great. He was a member of Governor Tilden's staff, and was Commissary General of Subsistence of New York State during Gov. Robinson's term.

Without further preface, we give General Tracey's letter:

GOV. CLEVELAND AND THE LIBERTY OF WORSHIP BILL.

EDITOR OF THE PILOT—In company with other Catholic gentlemen I have devoted considerable time to making an investigation respecting the treatment of the Freedom of Worship bill in the New York State Legislature of 1883. We called upon a number of competent and reliable persons, who gave information on the subject. In almost every instance our informants, whether clergymen or laymen, evinced great anxiety to be spared the disagreeable experience of having their names dragged into print in connection with a matter which has already subjected worthy gentlemen to unmerited abuse. After having made all necessary inquiries, the conclusion we arrived at, I am happy to be able to state, on my word of honor, was that Governor Cleveland took no steps, either directly or indirectly, in favor of or against the passage of the bill. All statements to the contrary are incorrect, being made by persons who wilfully mistake facts or who have been misled by false reports.

We learned that the bill, having passed the Senate, was being considered in the Assembly Committee when a member of the Legislature, in an argument favoring the bill, stated what in his opinion the managers of the Randal Island Refuge would be called upon to concede when the bill became a law. The counsel of the House of Refuge, who was opposing the bill, here interposed, and said he looked upon this demand as reasonable, and it might be regarded as an olive branch extended to the interests he represented. Inasmuch as the object the friends of the bill wished to attain was mainly to obtain a change in the rules of this institution, a feeling sprang up that there might be no necessity for passing a general law. It was determined to endeavor to effect a compromise. At a conference held in New York soon after, at which there were present prominent Catholics, a member of the Assembly Committee and two managers of the House of Refuge, a distinct statement was made of what the Catholic authorities demanded. Immediately thereafter a special meeting of the managers of the House of Refuge was called.

At this meeting a resolution to grant the concessions was defeated, and one of the managers was deputed to inform the Catholic authorities of that action; but, through some misunderstanding, the manager thus deputed failed to deliver the message. It has been alleged that the managers did not act in good faith. They assert, however, that they had hoped to make concessions, but found the demands differed from their expectations. At all events, there is no doubt that the progress of the bill was much delayed by the representatives of the Board holding out hope of concessions in the Refuge to our people, and afterward failing to announce promptly the decision of the managers.

After this delay, all efforts to get the bill before the Assembly failed. Members of the Legislature state that this was not due to any underhand work, but that toward the close of the session Assemblymen having bills in charge do not look with favor on efforts to advance other bills out of their regular order. It was stated to us also that prominent Catholics had given expression to doubts as to whether Catholic interests called for the passage of this bill. All practical Catholics will of course agree that the Catholic children in the Randal Island House of Refuge should be given proper facilities for hearing Mass and receiving the Sacraments, and all are in duty bound to protest against the present system.

It is well, however, to call the attention of your readers to the Freedom of Worship bill in the form it was presented to the Legislature. It is as follows:

THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP BILL.

An act to secure inmates of institutions for the care of the poor freedom of worship.

Sec. 1. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious professions and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be allowed to all persons in the next section of this Act mentioned.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the managers of every house of refuge or society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, or protectory, and of every institution for the support of the poor receiving public aid, except asylums for the insane, to permit at reasonable hours the inmates thereof to be visited by clergymen of the denomination to which they, or, if infants, their parents belong, and the religious services of such denomination to be had according to its rules and discipline, and to afford all proper facilities for such visits and services, but without expense to the managers thereof, and subject to such reasonable regulations as they shall prescribe.

Sec. 3. This Act shall apply to all such institutions as care for persons who would otherwise become a charge upon their respective counties as blind, foundlings and orphans, and also to the institutions to which prostitutes, or fallen women, or juvenile delinquents, may be committed, or in which they may be cared for.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Many earnest Catholic laymen and not a few of our clergy have talked much about this bill without having read it. Would it not be well to carefully examine it?

A prominent priest of this Diocese, a holy man of great experience, told me recently that if the bill had passed Governor Cleveland would probably have been urged by Catholics not to sign it. This reverend gentleman believes as many pious Catholics also believe, that the bill was full of imperfections, and would have brought endless annoyance to the religious orders in charge of orphan asylums, houses of shelter, and reformatories throughout the State. It is a matter of great importance to have a bill affecting religious rights drawn with the greatest care; and if individuals prepare a general law for the benefit of one institution, every precaution should be taken to avoid errors. Catholics could not be expected to give united support to carelessly drawn bills simply because it is known that the proposer of the measure means well.

In conclusion, I desire it to be distinctly understood that although we made diligent inquiries and followed up all rumors, we failed to find any person who would say that Governor Cleveland in any way, shape, or manner interfered with the progress of the bill in either house of the Legislature.

I am respectfully yours,
CHARLES TRACEY.

Albany, September 25, 1884.

TWO YEARS IN A VAULT.

The Condition of Patrick O'Rourke When Found Yesterday.

A Sad Story of His Willful Confinement in a Coal Hole—His Appearance.

Patrick O'Rourke, paralyzed, pale and sickly looking, was yesterday found by Humane Agent Sam O'Brien in a damp and disagreeable coal hole in the basement of his residence, on Bridge street, Thirty-sixth ward. The case had been reported to the Mayor's office, and was promptly investigated by O'Brien and Detective Shore. When the two officers visited Mrs. O'Rourke and asked for her husband they were shown to the basement, where the old man was found propped up on a board stretched out on two barrels. His long white hair, matted and disheveled, fell carelessly over his shoulders. Long white whiskers covered his sunken cheeks. His eyes stood from their hollow sockets. His hand trembled. His voice was low and husky, and his appearance was at once repulsive and pitiable. Reclining on his hard bed he looked the embodiment of suffering and misery. The odor of his dungeon was sickening.

"How long have you been in this condition?" asked Officer O'Brien.

"I-I-I have been here for over two years," slowly answered the accurate likeness of Rip Van Winkle. His voice trembled and he looked imploringly at the intruder. He reached out his long, bony hands and dropped his head.

"Are you sick?" asked the officer.

"No," he replied. A hollow, disagreeable grunt accompanied his answer. "I am paralyzed," he went on, with an effort; "I have not been able to use my legs for a long time."

He would give no answer to questions regarding his confinement in the disagreeable little place. From his wife it was learned that he had of his own accord been imprisoned in the place for over two years. His mind is sound. No reason could be given for his remaining there. His wife, two sons and a daughter live in the house. They have the appearance of being respectable. An effort will be made this morning to have him removed to the Poor Farm. He is about fifty-five years old, and has not been able to walk for nearly three years.

WHO ARE FOR BLAINE!

Why Jay Gould and the Land Grabbers are Pouring Out Their Money.

(New York Letter Philadelphia Times.)

Jay Gould is for Blaine. In times past Gould has said that he was neither a Republican nor a Democrat and gave both sides a little money. That was before he had such vast interests at stake. His every interest now is in the direction of hoisting the price of Western Union stock, of which he owns 300,000 shares; Missouri Pacific, of which he owns 120,000 shares or more; Union Pacific, of which he holds 30,000 shares or more; Manhattan Elevated, Kansas and Texas, Wabash, St. Louis and San Francisco and the various issues of bonds of these schemes. Little cares Gould who is President, provided he gets a market for his shares and his patent mouse-traps generally. Vanderbilt is in the same boat. These two richest men in America have seen their fortunes shrink millions of dollars each since that fatal discharge of the Guiteau pistol. An intelligent writer in the Boston *Herald* showed not long ago that Gould is not worth within $24,000,000 what he was in 1881 and for every dollar lost by him through this great shrinkage in values Vanderbilt must have suffered dollar for dollar. It has been a shrinkage that has wiped out such millionaires as Villard and Garrison and Baldwin, of the Louisville and Nashville road, and George I. Seney. Gould and Vanderbilt have hung on because of the magnitude of their wealth. Any considerable further shrinkage must cripple them. No wonder, then, that they grasp at the straws of Republican victory. Gould has given the Republican committee $50,000 already and has promised as much more if needed.

THE UNION PACIFIC CLAIMS

But Gould has a deeper motive than the advancement of the price of his securities a few points. He knows that under the Blaine administration it will be comparatively easy to settle the Government claims which are hanging over Union Pacific, and that the way will be prepared to open up the Indian Territory to settlers, which must make Kansas and Texas securities very valuable property. Steve Elkins has vast land schemes in the Southwest, which are to be developed after Mr. Blaine gets in the Presidential chair, and Elkins and Gould are chums of long standing. A settlement of the Union Pacific Government tangle would alone put hundreds of thousands of dollars in Gould's pocket. There are land grants, too, that Mr. Gould is anxious to have protected, and which would be safer under Mr. Blaine's friendly eye than under Grover Cleveland's scrutiny. For the same reasons the Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Northern Pacific interests are anxious for Mr. Blaine's election, and the representatives of these roads have already made contributions or will do so. They very well know that under a Democratic administration they would have to live up to their obligations toward the Government or suffer severely. Their whole influence and their money are on Blaine's side. It is a marked and suggestive feature of the canvass that the delinquent corporations and the land grabbers and the old Star route men are a unit for Blaine.

Alarming Weakness in Men.

Without the least expense for medical or other treatment, young, old or middle-aged men who are weak, nervous and prostrated, from whatever cause, can be quickly and permanently cured. Method of cure new, remarkable, simple and infallible, and approved by the most intelligent patients and physicians. The opportunity is one of a lifetime, and those interested are advised to apply at once, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for all particulars, to Anti-Medical Bureau, 9 Dey street, New York.
oc11-25W

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle
&W

POLITICAL NOTES.

When a would-be President stoops to folly
And finds, too late, that letters squeal,
What art again can make him jolly,
What course can make him better feel?

The only art his shame to cover,
And hide his faults from every eye,
And try to hoodwink the Mulligan traitors,
And wring their bosoms—is—to lie.
—*N. Y. World.*

—To an inquirer the Boston *Pilot*, the great Catholic newspaper, answers as follows:

The Democratic party has always favored liberal naturalization laws when Republicans would have kept the foreign-born outside the pale of citizenship for twenty-one years. The Democratic party always when it was in power protected the American citizen, native or naturalized, when his rights were infringed upon by any power—a thing the Republican party has never done anywhere. Whoever told you that Grover Cleveland's father "would not allow Irishmen to go to church, and tarred and feathered a priest in New Jersey," has been insulting you with the most impudent falsehood of the season. The priest who was tarred and feathered was Rev. John Bapst, and the place where the cruel and cowardly crime was perpetrated was Ellsworth, Maine; the date was October 14, 1854; the paper which defended the infamous outrage was the *Kennebec Journal*, of which James G. Blaine was the editor.

—Mr. R. C. Long, one of the Democratic Presidential electors in Florida, recently made a speech in which he was understood to take the position that the colored people were now in the enjoyment of certain privileges which should never have been extended them, and that if the Democratic party came into power these privileges would be considerably curtailed. The Democratic press of Florida was prompt to rebuke Mr. Long for his reported utterances, and there was a strong demand from all quarters for him to retire from the electoral ticket. This he has done, at the same time contending that he was misunderstood. The Florida Democratic Committee promptly accepted Mr. Long's resignation, and in doing so declared that the feelings of the Democrats of Florida towards the colored people were well known to be those of entire friendliness, and that the idea of the curtailment of their rights and privileges had no foundation. But the unfortunate speech of Mr. Long is being used to fire the Northern heart by the New York *Tribune* and other Republican papers, and it is hardly to be hoped that they will make conspicuous mention of the fact that Mr. Long has been repudiated by the Florida Democrats in a very pointed manner.

—There have been many important defections from the Blaine party at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The correspondent of the New York *Times* at that place gives this list:

Henry G. Olds, manager of the Olds Wagon Works, and senior member of the firm of N. G. Olds & Sons, a concern employing many men, who has always been a Republican. He not only came out for Cleveland, but put on the uniform of the Jeffersonian Club and marched in the Cleveland turnout at Toledo a night or two ago. Lieutenant Henry M. Williams, who served during the war with the Eleventh Indiana Battery, and who is the son of the Hon. Jesse L. Williams, has come out squarely for Cleveland. Mr. Bass, the head of the Bass Foundry and Machine Works, makers of car wheels at Chicago, Fort Wayne and St Louis, is outspoken for Cleveland. He employs 2,000 men, a few being Irish, and none of them Blaine men. Eighty Germans from his shops were naturalized to-day, and all will vote for Cleveland. Samuel Foster is an enterprising and honorable dry goods dealer. He is a Republican and is for Cleveland. The Rev. W. N. Webbe, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, also a Republican, is for Cleveland. Prof. Lane, of the High School, is another Cleveland man. George W. Seavy, still another Republican, is for Cleveland. Wilson Brothers, dealers in saws, Republicans, are for Cleveland. A. K. Irey, long an active Republican worker, is another. Harry Marney, an Irish blacksmith, but formerly a Republican, put on a Cleveland badge the day of the nomination at Chicago, and has not yet been made to believe that Blaine's election will result in a war with England. J. M. Coombs, an iron manufacturer, a Republican and a man of excellent business reputation, is another.

—The Independent Republican movement in Massachusetts receives another notable addition in ex-Representative Edwin N. Hill, of Haverhill. Mr. Hill is one of the younger members of the Republican party, who attained considerable prominence as a leader in the Legislature during Butler's administration. He is a ready debater, and has been in active demand for services on the stump. Mr. Hill's name was placed on the Republican State Committee's list of campaign speakers, but at his request it has been stricken off, and he resigns his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Blaine and Logan Club in Haverhill.

—Light seems to be shining even through the smoky windows of the New York *Sun*. On September 14 it said, editorially: "We think Grover Cleveland is beaten." Wednesday morning it said: "We do not remember a Presidential election when the elements of uncertainty were so many, even up to the last month of the canvass."

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
de24w

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

Protection. No such protective against chills and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation, liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance, as well, as the sensation, of the wan and haggard invalid who uses his standard promoter of health and strength. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Queer Characters in Art and Literature and the Way They Work.

The Young Authors of New York and Their Club Life.

The New Oil Exchange Treading on the Heels of the Select Bulls and Bears.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 3—I went into the Eden Musee, which is a wax-work show, the other afternoon and was surprised to find there among the figures a plaster group representing the temptation of St. Anthony. The theme is one which has inspired every one who ever held a brush or chisel, but in this case there was something so novel and risky in the treatment of the subject that I paused and studied it with no small degree of interest. There was nothing remarkable about St. Anthony except his mouth, which showed signs of vacillating, and his eyes which were turned slyly in the direction of the tempting siren at his side. I looked at her and beheld a veritable Parisienne arrayed in the dress of a nun. Her face was just such an one as may be seen on the Boulevard any fine afternoon. In her reckless laugh and graceful pose there was a suggestive dash which transports me at once to the Paris concert hall. No wonder the respectable old saint—the Joseph Prudhomme of his church and time—showed signs of weakening. And what artist had dared to depict him in such bad company? An inscription, penned by a German who disdained punctuation, brought a smile to my face: "The Temptation of St. Anthony by Md'lle Yeldo at the age of twenty-one years." I wondered who Md'lle Yeldo was and how she had made the acquaintance of the saint. A musical clatter of French tongues behind made me turn my head. There were two stylishly dressed young women, unmistakably Parisiennes. With them was the noted Edward S. Stokes critically examining the work before him. "How long did it take you to make this," he inquired in French.

"Only a month," replied the shorter and younger of the two women. I looked at her with interest. She was small, dark and extremely vivacious and witty. She talked and laughed incessantly and amused both of her companions by her remarks. An hour later I was taken up stairs to her studio and introduced to her. She wore a working dress composed of a skirt and loose blouse of white flannel. Beside her, perched on a high stool, was a gray-bearded gentleman, who was watching her movements with a good deal of interest. It was

LUCKY BALDWIN, THE SAN FRANCISCO MILLIONAIRE,

whose bust she was modeling in clay. She had only been in New York a short time, she told me, and was staying at a fashionable hotel, with a female companion, the young Frenchwoman whom I had seen down stairs. She was going to San Francisco, shortly, to see the far West and visit some friends there. She had practiced her art in Paris and exhibited a group at the last Salon. I have heard a great deal of the strict seclusion in which French girls were kept, but surely here is one with progressive and thoroughly American ideas.

I ran down to the Oil Exchange yesterday just to see how the new bucket shop arangement worked. The Exchange is a small one, the seats are cheap and any man with the money can get into it. It had until recently dealt entirely in oil, but now it has established a branch for dealing in

STOCKS IN TEN-SHARE LOTS.

A man can flop about among the stocks in the Oil Exchange for about a one hundredth part of the capital that it would take to skirmish around the edges of the Stock Exchange. It is expected that the Oil Exchange will prove in time to be a powerful rival to the older and wealthier establishment. The speculators buy and sell on margin and a man may go down there with a ten-dollar bill and feel quite a Jay Gould if he happens to strike a winner for a day or two. The Stock Exchange seats cost anywhere from twenty-three thousand to twenty-eight. The advantages of this is, however, when a member dies his widow, or heir, receives ten thousand dollars from the Stock Exchange fund. This amount is a safe insurance and cannot be touched by the creditors of the dead member. No such scheme as this exists in the Oil Exchange. It only costs about four hundred dollars to become a full-fledged member there. The different members of this ambitious exchange take turns in selling stocks and everything is conducted on a free, easy and rather domestic scale. Half of the clerks in Wall street, and all the broken down millionaires, impoverished speculators in the large board, are now on hand bright and early at the down-town place. The millionaire brokers of the Stock Exchange hold up their hands in horror of this move of the hitherto despised rival. They point out the fact that it is corrupting the morals of office boys and trusted emplyees, and insist that the place shall be suppressed. It is the impression, however, among the shrewd Wall street men that the stock department of the Oil Exchange will continue to grow until it becomes a veritable rival of this monopolistic neighbor. The crowd of speculators which surrounds the board is not a distinguished one, however. There are a few spruce, well-dressed and wide-awake young men who are buying for their friends or scalping for themselves, but the majority of the gamblers look shaggy, shabby and evidently in hard luck. They talk glibly of stocks and whenever they make a strike, they raise their hands and eyes to heaven and sigh, "O, if this was only a thousand shares instead of ten."

THE STYLE OF DRINKING PLACES

changes very often. A year or two ago the French cafe with its small wire legged tables, obsequious waiters, and wickerwork chairs was very popular. Since that time, however, there has been a reversion of feeling, and the old simon pure original and stand-up-at-the-bar-and-drink barroom has come back again. Of course, the barrooms are very much more gorgeous than they were years ago. The business has been taken away from the small fry liquor dealers, and men of means and shrewdness have gone into it. One man or a firm of men with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars or thereabouts will start out in the business of the retail saloon keeper. I have in mind a firm now that bids fair to become enormously wealthy in a few years. They struck the right lead, just as the people were getting tired of the cafe, and built a huge barroom near the New York end of the East river bridge. The place itself is a perfect palace, the bar being thirty or forty feet long. At the same time that this saloon was thrown open, they started four other places. One at the Battery, another on Broadway near Canal street, the third at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, and the fourth on Forty-seventh street. All of them are fitted up in the most expensive and lavish manner. Four or five expert bartenders and a chubby boy cashier stand behind the counter. These men are white aproned, white coated, cleanly and deft. A feature of the saloons is a free luncheon of generous proportions and extraordinary variety. A negro presides over this and helps everybody courteously. A man can drop in to any of these places whether he is a negro cartman, an Irish car driver, a corner loafer, a dude, or a millionaire and buy his drink. In case he swallows too much, his disbursement of money will remain in the tempter's till, while his own person, now become obnoxious, will be thrown into the street. Squeezed oranges are as worthless here as elsewhere.

YOUNG AUTHORS AND THEIR CLUB LIFE.

There are a number of young writers who make New York their home and who are rapidly making themselves known. Most of them belong to the Authors' Club and take an active interest in that association of literary men. The rooms of this club are on Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway and directly over those occupied by the Fencers' Club. It is a noteworthy fact that a number of men are members of both organizations.

The Authors' Club has fortnightly meetings at which may often be seen some of the brightest and best known of our younger writers. They do not come in dress suits, but are rather apt to affect sacque coats and shooting jackets. They do not indulge in solemn literary discourses or try to "show off," as children say. They talk about the theatre and opera, athletics and prize fighting, books and beer very much as other people do and try not to talk too much "shop."

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, who is a regular attendant at the meetings of both the Fencers' and the Authors' clubs, is a slight man, with a moustache, rather long hair, an intellectual face and a marvelous pair of eyes. In the latter respect he always reminds me of Frank Stockton, who does not live in New York, and consequently is not to be seen at the Authors' Club. As editor of the *Century Magazine* and a buyer of large amounts of manuscript, Mr. Gilder is held in high esteem by all the members of his club.

Julian Hawthorne is one of the handsomest men to be seen in the rooms at one of these meetings. He is about 6 feet in height and has a strong, clear-cut, intelligent face and a full beard of dark red. His manners are quiet and dignified, his conversation agreeable, and at times brilliant. He is not overfond of his brother-in-law, George Parsons Lathrop, a stout man of thirty with a handsome face and dark eyes. Hawthorne lives and works some when on Long Island. Lathrop and his wife (Rose Hawthorne) enjoy life in a snug flat up town.

Edgar Fawcett does not go to the Authors' club because he has quarreled with nearly all its members. Fawcett, although a hard worker and a writer of great ability, has the self-esteem of a peacock and a musician combined. He never forgets or forgives a slight, and there are not many men in literaay and journalistic circles with whom he has not quarreled whenever occasion offered.

W. H. Bishop, the author of "Detmoes." "The house of a Merchant Prince," etc., is a tall and rather a good looking man of thirty-three or thereabouts. He is from the West and takes life in a rather serious way. His conversation is rather more diverting than some of his books.

H. C. Bunner and Brander Matthews write a great deal together and have just published a volume of short stories, called "In Partnership." Mr. Bunner, who is the editor of *Puck*, is a clerical-looking young man, with eye-glasses and black side whiskers. His partner is tall, and has straggling whiskers. He is a gentleman of leisure and writes because he likes to. He has a handsome house and a fine library, and is fond of entertaining literary and artistic folk on Sunday evenings. I might say, in conclusion, that a feature of the meetings of the Authors' Club is the punch which is brewed by some learned member and appreciated by all.

A LITERARY WORKER WHO DOES JOBS TO ORDER.

Attracted by an advertisement which announced that there was a man at an address on Third avenue who wrote poetry, love letters and other things of a tender and sentimental nature, a writer called at the indicated number and found a small cigar shop presided over by a middle-aged man. He was smoking one of his own cigars as he leaned over the show case, and talking didactically to a weak kneed friend who devoted most of his time to an earnest inspection of his moustache in the mirror. When the visitor made his errand known, the man behind the counter looked at him impressively for a long time, and then nodded his head portentously.

"You're goin' to fall up against something," he said slowly. "It'll knock you all shiverin' when you take it all in an' you'll feel that this town's got a man what can sling ink with the best of 'em. What's his name? Well, you'll excuse me but it's neccessary to move very carefully in this thing," said the dealer, very confidentially. "You see my friend ain't lookin' for fame cause if he was he could get a star engagement on any noospaper in New York. What he's lookin' for is a nice steady little business that 'll run along twelve months in the year and pay comfortably."

"When can I see him?"

"Well, now," said the man, earnestly, "you're gettin' it down fine. You see he's a little sly about showin' himself, bein' already pretty well known in literatoor, and he don't want his compeers to git on to his lay. See? Well, such bein' the case he has sort o' given me a quiet steer to the effect that I'm to take whatever comes in here and take it to him. Then he does it up in the highest style of the art, and I give it to you again."

"What can he do?"

"What kin he do?" asked the dealer straightening up with an aggressive air, "what kin he do? Well, what can't he do, that's what I want to know. There ain't nothin' that he isn't equal to, from writin' an elegant love letter of either sex, doin' poetry both solemjn, oyous and otherwise, mappin' out an after dinner speech, and givin' a neat and touching toast, to getting up an advertisement that'll make all New York hum."

"What are his terms?"

"One dollar, payable when the gem is handed over to—."

"Well say," interrupted the weak kneed young man savagely turning away from the mirror, "are you goin' to attend to that little matter or ain't you? Do you expect me to stand here all night while you're shootin' off your mouth to this gentleman? Will you do it or won't you?"

"I won't."

"Not even a small loan?"

"Not a cent."

"That settles it," said the young man, menaceingly. "I'll get even with you if it costs me a leg." Upon which he swaggered out of the shop.

"Now, sir," said the dealer turning with professional urbanity toward his visitor, "what'd you like to have done?"

"It's impossible for me to see this man, is it?"

"Well, between us two, I'll admit that its a dead sure impossibility. He's a genius and he's naturally sly. You give me your orders when you've made up your mind and everything 'll be serene."

The dealer bowed suavely, nodded with an air of great importance, and said good night. As the writer passed a group of young men who sat on the coal box of the grocery store on the corner a voice said, "Hist!" and the weak kneed young man came toward him.

"Did you get onto his little racket?" he asked with a grin.

"What racket?"

"The gas his nibs in the cigar store was tryin' to give you about the literary man?"

"Who is the literary man?"

"Who? Why his nibs himself, of course." CYMON.

◆

Dying Lawyers.

(Every Other Saturday.)

"I met the other day a little article on the difficulty of getting correctly the last words of great men, and referring particularly to William Pitt. It brought to my mind Daniel Webster. The evening before he died his physician repeated to him the words, 'Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me,' and Mr. Webster replied, as if in sympathy, but too weak to complete the sentence, 'Thy rod and Thy staff,'—the fact—the fact—I want—' Here the matter rested as at first reported, and, I think, as publicly repeated by Mr. Everett. The true account, as it came to me very directly, is as follows: Mr. Webster asked whether he was likely to live till morning. His physician, Dr. Jeffreys, not willing to give a direct answer, repeated from the twenty-third psalm: 'Thy rod and Thy staff,' etc. Mr. Webster saw the evasion, and in a clear and rather severe tone said: 'Thy rod and Thy staff! The fact, the fact, I want;' i. e., he wanted an answer to his question."

"This reminds me of the last, or nearly the last, words of his distinguished friend Jeremiah Mason. His daughter said in a suppressed voice: 'He is dying.' Mr. Mason asked what she was saying. 'Nothing, father,' she replied. 'Precisely what words did you use to say nothing?' was the question then put by the grert lawyer and cross-examiner. In both these instances the clear, penetrating intellect of the advocate continued to the last."

◆

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

◆

—The cholera scare in Italy has brought to light some curious superstitions round Naples. Many of the ignorant peasantry firmly believe that the doctors and police are ordered by the Government to poison the people with "cholera powder." Lately an English physician established at Naples, who was geologizing in the volcanic island of Ponza, forty miles from the mainland, was obliged to leave the island in a hurry, because the inhabitants delared that the little sacks he carried to hold specimens were full of this dreaded cholery powder. While sorely injuring tourist traffic in France, Italy, and some parts of Switzerland, the cholera has

◆

Workingmen

will save from 15 to 20 per cent. by buying their Boots and Shoes at

J. KALBFELL'S,
Central Shoe House, 540 Smithfield St.
4-6-10-11 W

◆

—Robert Buchanan thinks that America possesses in Walt Whiteman the most original poet in the world, the noblest soldier in Sherman, the profoundest philosophic physiologist in Draper, the greatest humorist in Mark Twain, the finest living actor in Jefferson, and the wisest statesman in Lincoln. Our cigarettes are abominable, and nowhere in the world is so much feminine beauty to be found.

◆

LINE LAYCOCK has been elected Major of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Vital Questions !!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, billiousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operation that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to,

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

806-TTHAS

FACTS FOR LABOR.

Republican Opposition to the Bill Prohibiting Imported Contract Labor.

Ex-Senator Cowan on Millionaire Operators and Down-Trodden Workingmen.

THE WAY WORKINGMEN WERE FOOLED FOUR YEARS AGO.

(Republican Campaign Document in 1880.)

VOTE FOR GARFIELD—and there will be better wages, steady work, and prosperity for the workingmen!

VOTE FOR HANCOCK—and there will be idleness, pauper wages and the poorhouse for the workingmen!

LETTER FROM A WORKINGMAN WHO SEES THE DRIFT.

PITTSBURGH, September 29, 1884.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Some time ago I read by chance an editorial in your paper to the effect that the law legalizing and enforcing contracts for imported labor was passed by a Republican Congress, with the approval of Blaine and signed by a Republican President, and on the other hand you stated that the last Democratic House passed a bill prohibiting contract labor under severe penalties and that the Republican Senate refused to pass the bill.

At the time I read the article I supposed it another "campaign lie," but determined to investigate and if found to be true would never again vote the Republican ticket. I find that what you said was true in every particular. It was hard for me to believe that the party to which I had all my life been much attached, and which I had looked upon as the laboring man's friend could be guilty of such hypocricy.

What does the laboring man care about the Mulligan letters, or whether Blaine was married in Pittsburgh or in Kentucky, or indeed whether he was ever married at all?

But what he wants is bread for his almost starving wife and children. Why don't you show up this act of James G. Blaine and the Republican party? Never since the foundation of this Government has anything been done that has so completely crushed and blasted the hopes of the laboring man as this most infamous and accursed act. That one act is enough to *damn* any party for all time to come.

I believe, after all, that the Democratic party is the poor man's friend. The very fact of their passing the bill prohibiting the importation of contract labor (although defeated by a Republican Senate) convinces me that the laboring man must look to that party for *protection*.

A LABORING MAN.

EX-SENATOR EDGAR COWAN MAKES SOME STRONG POINTS.

In a letter to the Greensburg *Democrat*, ex-Senator Cowan, after some references to local politics, continued as follows in reply to one of his newspaper critics:

As we are obliged to raise revenue, I would lay it upon imports so as to afford incidental protection to our manufacturers.

By the Constitution the Federal Government has a right to raise a revenue by taxing foreign imports. In doing this we may discriminate in favor of our home manufacturers and thus afford them incidental protection; but nobody, I believe, has ever yet insisted that we could levy taxes on imports for the *mere* purpose of protection. If we needed no revenue at all we could not levy any import duties at all. But this was not the point I made on Friday night, which was, that the Republicans were trying to deceive the workingmen, by making them believe the tariff was only to raise their wages. This, I stated, was not true, and was, in reality, a fraud upon the laboring classes. I next showed that the tariff was really for the benefit of the manufacturers, and that *they* actually got the great profits it enabled them to make. For instance, I showed that 39 establishments in Pittsburgh made in 1880 $169,000 apiece, while the men who worked for them, and earned the large profit, received less than $500 apiece for their year's work. This, I contended, ought to stop men from parading themselves as the only friends of the workingman. If they were to come out and say, "Look what a fine thing a tariff is for us, and how rich we are getting by it: how we are living in palaces, riding in palace cars, buying up all the coal, and ore, and gas, all over the country, reckoning our wealth by millions instead of by thousands as in old times," then I would say, "Gentlemen, all right. If on this statement you can get the people to pay more for your products than they can buy the same products from foreigners, I have no objections. People have a right to make you rich, if they please, but you ought at least tell them the true state of the case while you are asking them for their favors." I next showed what everybody knows, that these same millionaire capitalists, instead of raising the wages of the laboring man, were continually trying to pull them down. You keep them in a constant ferment with your lockouts and their strikes. There is hardly a day in the year that there is not a war going on somewhere or other between the employers and employes. You associate together in your cozy parlors and combine in syndicates to raise the prices of your commodities, and it is all right. But if the poor, illiterate laboring men attempt to associate themselves to raise their wages, you will arrest them and pack their leaders off to jail and convict them of conspiracy for doing the very same things you do every day. You boast that you want to keep the wages of American labor above that of the pauper labor of Europe. What a curious way you take to do it. You import that pauper labor here and by police and military force compel American labor to stand back while you put pauper labor in its place. It is said that the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. B. F. Jones, the commander-in-chief of Blaine's army of officeholders and millionaires, first imported Italians, (another great iron man filled his mill with negroes) to take the place of the Pittsburgh workingmen, and, I am informed, that my friend Mr. Frick, invaded Hungary and carried off a large number of the inhabitants captive to the coke regions to work in his mines. The chairman of the Republican County Committee can perhaps tell how this is. I don't know.

EDGAR COWAN.

◆

—When, two years ago, the compulsory Educational law was passed by the French Legislature, the clause inserted in the bill respecting children who received elementary instruction in their own homes raised a good deal of protestation. In virtue of this clause parents whose children attended no school were to be examined annually, in order that it might be ascertained that they were not permitted to grow up without the instruction suitable to their years. Conservatives, and all who disapprove of the "laicization" of schools, declared the measures adopted, which is applicable to all classes of society, to the rich parent as well as to the workingman, to be arbitrary and intrusive, and heads of families were invited to refuse to comply with the law. For a time, however, it was not enforced, but now a circular just issued by the Prefect of the Seine fixes the date of the examinations and the mode of procedure.

◆

ATHOL, MASS., May 23, 1883.

"One bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY helped, and two completely cured me of kidney disease and severe pains in back and sides."—James Cheney, with J. W. Goodman, Billiard Table Manufacturer.

MORE TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS

Propounded By the "Sentinel" For Mr. Blaine to Answer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 2.—In the United States District Court to-day, in the Blaine-*Sentinel* libel suit, the attorneys for the *Sentinel* filed an amended bill of discovery and twelve additional interrogatories. The bill begins by stating that Blaine pretends to have been secretly married to Harriet Stanwood at Millersburg, Ky., June 30, 1850, which claim is wholly denied by the orators. The bill further alleges that Blaine was lawfully married for the first and only time to Harriet Stanwood, in Pittsburgh March 29, 1851, and that said marriage was not one of love and affection on the part of Blaine, but compulsory, as charged in the original bill. The bill then states that full information concerning these matters is in the possession of Blaine, and the discovery of such evidence is necessary to enable the orators to make good the issues upon their part. And the prayer of the bill is that Blaine be ordered to answer positively, under oath and without evasion, the following interrogatories:

First—State whether or no a marriage, if any, in any manner or form, took place between you and Miss Harriet Stanwood on the 30th day of June, 1850. If yea declare upon oath in what building, house, apartment or residence said marriage took place; at what hour, day or night, of said day, and the names of all the persons, including the name of the judge, minister, magistrate or other officer or person who performed the ceremoney of such marriage, if any such officer or person were present.

Second—Declare upon oath whether or no there was any magistrate, minister, judge or officer present on such occasion, and if yea, what person there present said or pronounced the wodrs of marriage contract.

Third—State whether or no any words, term or language concerning the marriage contract were said or uttered by any one in your presence, or by yourself, or by Miss Stanwood, on that occasion, and if yes, state words so said or uttered, give substance of same and name of the person or persons by whom they were said or uttered.

Fourth—State whether or no you were acquainted 30th of June, 1850, with S. L. or Samuel L. Blaine. If yea, what relation he was to yourself, where he resided at that time, what was his business or occupation, whether or not he is living, and if he be dead where and when did he die.

Fifth—State whether or no you were acquainted on the 30th day of June, 1850, with Sarah C. Stanwood. If yea, what relation she was to Harriet Stanwood, where she resided at that time, and what was her business or occupation, whether or no she is living, if she be dead when and where she died.

Sixth—State what your age was on the 30th of June, 1850, and state also if you know what was the age of Harriet Stanwood on the same day.

Seventh—State whether or no you accompanied the person whom you married there to Pittsburgh, Pa., in March, 1851. If yea state what other person besides yourself accompanied her on the journey thither or any part thereof. Give the name of such person if any and the relation the person bore to the person whom you married or to yourself.

Eighth—Declare upon oath particularly from what point or place you accompanied the person whom you married at Pittsburgh in March, 1851, on her journey to that city and state particularly at what point or place on said journey you joined her, or her party and companions if any, on the way to said city.

Ninth—State particularly what became of her companions or persons who accompanied her, if any, after the marriage ceremony had been performed at the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid. How soon she left Pittsburgh after the marriage. Where she went to thence, who accompanied her if any one did on her journey.

Tenth—State whether or no you left the city of Pittsburgh after your marriage in 1851 as aforesaid. If yea, how soon after said marriage you left said city and to what point or place you went therefrom.

Eleventh—State whether or no you did not immediately after your marriage at Pittsburgh, Pa., in March, 1851, leave said city of Pittsburgh and go thence to Drennon Springs, Ky., and if yea, state how long you stayed or remained at said Drennon Springs, and whether or no, during your stay or residence at the last named place you did not pass yourself off and hold yourself forth in society there, and on your way thither, as an unmarried man, and whether or no you did not pay attentions and conduct one or more courtships with young unmarried ladies as a suitor to them at that place.

Twelfth—Declare upon oath about what time you left Drennon Springs, and how soon thereafter, and where you rejoined your wife, and where you were and in what business or calling you were engaged during the period between the time when you left Drennon Springs and that in which you rejoined your wife to live with her if you did so rejoin her.

Orators ask if these interrogatories are not answered fully and truly that further proceedings in the case be perpetually restrained.

◆

GRESHAM TO RETIRE.

Secretary Morton Not Eligible to the Place.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—It may be accepted as definitely settled that Secretary Gresham will retire from the cabinet and accept the Circuit Judgeship to succeed Judge Drummond, as soon as the President decides upon whom to confer the Treasury portfolio, and matters will remain in abeyance until the arrival of Mr. Levi P. Morton. The question of Mr. Morton's eligibility for appointment as Secretary of the Treasury cannot be determined without personal conference with him. The act of 1789 provides that no person appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, First Comptroller, First Auditor, Treasurer, or Register shall be directly or indirectly concerned in trade or commerce, or engaged in purchase or disposal of State or United States securities. The violation of this act is made a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine, removal, and disbarment from holding thereafter any office under the Government. Mr. Morton is the senior member of a banking house dealing in such securities, and to become eligible for the Treasury portfolio he must absolutely retire therefrom. Consequently, should the President desire to appoint him to that position, Mr. Morton must be afforded opportunity to decide what course to pursue.

◆

BLOOD WILL TELL.

Some Talk of a Deserter From the Democratic Party.

(Chicago Times.)

Senator Grady, the renegade Tammany Democrat, is a true son of his sires. Political treason seems to be an accomplishment characteristic of the house of Grady. It runs in the blood, and displays itself without an effort, without shame, and without remorse. The Senator has turned his back upon a political party that alone has given him what little renown and position he enjoys. He has deserted the cause of Democracy, though a Democratic organization has always befriended and protected his race and showered upon its sons the lion's share of the spoils of public office. He opposes Grover Cleveland, and with him the cause of Democracy, for personal reasons only. Cleveland scorned to pay the price of Grady's loyalty and Grady revolts, forgets what he owes to principle, to consistency, and to the true interests of his countrymen, and falls a servile worshiper at the feet of the most irrepressible demagogue of the age.

How faithfully and successfully the honorable Senator preserves and perpetuates the renown and character of his ancestors! His grand-uncle (or was it his grandfather or great-grandfather?) Harry Deane Grady, was among the most eminent *nisi prius* lawyers of the Irish bar in the year 1800. Born in the county of Limerick, he was elected a member for that county in the Irish House of Commons. Every true Irish patriot opposed the union with England and desired the perpetuation of the Irish Parliament. At the celebrated meeting of the Irish bar, called to protest against the proposed union, only thirty-two traitors were found, out of a total of 198 barristers, to vote in favor of the union. Barrister Grady was among the traitors. The impassioned eloquence of such men as Saurin, Plunkett, and Thomas Goold could not move him. "I want not," said Mr. Goold, "the assurance of Divine inspiration to foretell, for I am enabled by the visible and unerring demonstration of nature to assert that Ireland was destined to be a free and independent nation. Our patent to be a state, not a shire, that comes direct from heaven. The Almighty has in majestic characters signed the great charter of our independence. The great Creator of the world has given our beloved country the gigantic outlines of a kingdom. The God of nature never intended that Ireland should be a province, and by God she never shall."

Barrister Grady sneered at Goold's eloquent peroration—"The Irish," said Grady, "are only the rump of our aristocracy. Shall I visit posterity with war, pestilence and famine? No! No! Give me a union. Unite me to a country where all is peace, order, and prosperity." And while the traitor spoke the price of his treason jingled in his pocket. He had just been appointed a commissioner of revenue with £1,200 a year.

On another occasion, when he was reproached with voting against the wishes of his constituents, who were opposed to the union, he had the effrontery to hint that the government had made it worth his while to vote for the measure.

"What!" cried his opponent, "Do you mean to sell your country?"

"Thank God," cried this pure patriot, "that I have a country to sell."

"Thank God!" may cry the modern Grady, the youngest scion of this noble house, "that I have a party to sell."

And yet, spite of all, Irishmen are said to exist who believe they can serve the cause of their oppressed country by following the lead of a Grady.

EDMUND JUSSEN.

◆

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

Extinction of the Buffalo in the Northwest.

(St. Paul Letter.)

A curious feature of a once important branch of trade in St. Paul is the fact that the entire "catch" of Buffalo robes this year is only four. Last year the catch was 10,000. In 1881 the year after the Northern Pacific was opened through to the Little Missouri, Northwestern trades got in about 100,000 robes. The railway let in the hide hunters and as the buffalo happened to be south of the line, and within reaching distance of the Missouri and transportation, the output was large. Thousands upon thousands were killed whose hides were never removed; and of these thousands a large majority furnished only a few pounds of tenderloin to the rapacious riflemen. There has been talk for years about a time when the buffalo would be practically extinct. Now that time has come, and it is too late for protective laws. Such laws could not have been enforced against the Indians, but they might have been against the white hide hunters and the rich sportsmen, who were the most wanton death-dealers of the lot. The buffalo have disappeared from the face of Dakota and Montana, and from the remainder of the Northwest as well. The remnants of the big band, numbering probably a few thousand, are somewhere north of the International line; no one seems to know clearly where, but probably in the remote vicinity of Woody mountain. There are a few on the upper Mereau, and still fewer on the plains between the James river and the Missouri, and about the forty-sixth parallel. An old bull was recently driven into Fort Meade, with a lot of domestic cattle, by the cowboys. He looked like the last of his race and if he has any fellows they can't be found. The buffalo can be crossed with domestic cattle, but the hybrid, while furnishing good meat, is not of much use for robes. The robes tanned in the East, or by whites anywhere, are incomparably inferior to those known to the trade as Indian tanned.

◆

Some Bees.

(Chicago Herald "Train Talk.")

"Talking about bees," remarked a passenger from the West, "people in this country don't know what bees is. I mean they don't know what a big swarm is. Now out in California, at the foot of the mountains, I've seen swarms that was worth talkin' about. The air was full of 'em. 'Bout sundown, when they come from the fields to their trees in the mountains, it gets dark as sudden as if the lights should go out in this here car. One time my pard, Dave Johnston—poor Dave—an' me found there was a hundred bar'l or two of honey in a whoppin' big fir tree. We made up our minds to hev it. So we fixed ourselves up for a fight. We made suits out of gunny sacks that covered our faces and hands. There wasn't any place left they could sting us, and we wore heavy gloves, tied down tight at the wrists. We were to take turns choppin' at the tree. Dave tackled it first. I stood back and watched him. The first blow he struck didn't rile 'em up much, for only about 2,000,000 come out an' went for him. The second blow brought out a few million more. The third blow didn't sound very loud, and I saw him raise the ax for the fourth. But it never struck. The air between the ax and the tree was so full of bees that he couldn't move the ax. Then I lost sight of him entirely. I never saw him again." "Why, did the bees sting him to death?" "No, they couldn't sting him, but they formed a solid wall around him ten feet thick and smothered him to death. Why, I couldn't of got away myself if most of the bees hadn't been down on the plains at work."

A Story Told by General Butler.

A married couple somewhat advanced in years took passage on a Hudson river boat for Albany. The husband was a loving one in his way and his being crabbed at times did not make any difference with the ways of his wife, who was affectionate as a wife should be. On the way up the river the husband had the misfortune to fall overboard. As he went he caught a rope which dangled by the boat's side. The speed of the boat caused him to bob up and down in the water, his head now in and now out, the good wife in the greatest alarm crying out: "Hold on, husband! Hold on for my sake!" the injunction to hold on for her sake being particularly emphasized. As soon as the boat slowed up and the half-drowned husband could gain breath, he shouted back: "Hold your tongue, you fool! Don't you suppose I'll hold on for my own sake!"

◆

A LOSS OF HALF A MILLION

The Result of an Early Morning Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—At an early hour this morning fire swept through Heacock's storage warehouse, Nos. 1317 and 1319 Brown street. Nine adjacent dwelling houses were also destroyed by falling walls. Total loss, $500,000, on which the insurance is about $150,000. The storehouse was a six story building, and extended from Brown to Atmore street. Every floor in the big structure was filled to overflowing with household goods, six hundred different families having their effects stored there ranging from a single trunk to twenty wagon loads of furniture. The loss on the building is comparatively light, the principal loss being on the furniture stored therein.

◆

The Fact Told,

that our $1 75 Kid Button Shoe for ladies, are equal to any other $2 50 in the city. Call and see for yourself, at

J. KALBFELL'S,
4-6-10-11W 540 Smithfield street.

Joseph Mulhattan's Platform.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 5.—The committee appointed by the Drummers' National Convention waited upon Hon. Joseph Mulhattan last evening, and notified him officially of his nomination for President of the United States. Mr. Mulhattan's letter of acceptance will appear in the *Courier-Journal* to-morrow. The principal points of interest in it are that the uprising of the drummer fraternity means a new era when business men shall prevent professional politicians and the lower class from ruling the business interests of the country. It favors prohibition, because no drummer or business man can drink intoxicating liquors and be successful. It opposes convict labor, because it is a pernicious system of slavery, unconstitutional and interfering with honest workingmen. It is brutal and cruel, and a relic of barbarism. It favors retrenchment and reform, the abolition of war taxes, the surplus in the Treasury to be applied at once to the liquidation of the public debt, and for public improvement.

Corrected.

Miss Anna Johnson, of 24 Front street, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I suffered from an aggravated form of constipation and indigestion for several months. My family physician tried all kinds of medicines and pills, but to no effect. I began to think my case was a hopeless one. A friend of mine (Mrs. Elvira Redmond, of East Long street, this city), called, and seeing the condition I was in, recommended me to try your MANALIN. I must say I had but little faith in the medicine, but after I had taken a few doses I was convinced that MANALIN was the medicine for me. After I had taken one bottle I was entirely well of my complaint. I consider it one of the best remedies for constipation I have ever used. I have several friends who are using it. They think it an excellent remedy. I recommend it to all who are afflicted with constipation or indigestion. Any one doubting this statement is invited to call on me at 24 Front street."

Mr. Milton Knotts, Urbana, O., writes: "Last November one year ago I was taken sick, and called in our family physician. He examined me and said I had symptoms of typhoid fever. He gave me medicine for two weeks or more without any relief. I began to think that my days on earth were fast closing in. I saw at once that his medicine would not reach my disease. Just as I was about to conclude that I would have to die, my daughter brought me one of your pamphlets. I noticed a case whose symptoms were like mine, and PERUNA and MANALIN had cured him. I concluded at once to try it. I procured one bottle of PERUNA and one of MANALIN, and took them as directed, and before I had used the two bottles I began to receive strength and gain in flesh. I finished the rest of the two bottles and continued its use until the third bottle was used. When they were used I could eat anything I wanted to and go about my work. I consider that if it hadn't been for your PERUNA I would have been in my grave. Parties wishing information can write me at the above place. I recommend your medicine wherever I go."

Mr. John R. Davis, Moundsville, W. Va., writes: "I have been handling your PERUNA ever since its introduction. All who have used it speak highly of its curative properties. I consider it a reliable remedy."

Mr. George Fisher, Portsmouth, O., writes: "I am handling your PERUNA, and having a good trade on it. It gives splendid satisfaction."

se19MWF&W-tc-nR

CLEVELAND

AND

REFORM!

READ THESE FIGURES

FOR

THE WEEKLY POST

TILL THE END OF THE

CAMPAIGN!!

The nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks give the Democracy every assurance of a brilliant and successful canvass. Blaine's nomination has divided instead of welding together the opposing elements of the Republican party. There will be no counting out to cheat the Democracy of the fruits of victory, as in '76 or successful corruption to buy Republican success, as in '80. Nothing seems more certain than the Republican party MUST GO. The people are tired of its wrongs and shams, and its tattooed candidate every way worthy its shameless record.

THE WEEKLY POST

Till the end of the campaign offered at unprecedentedly low rates for the campaign, will put forth every energy and power to make Democratic success sure, brilliant and overwhelming. Educate the voters and they will vote right. The newspaper is the political common school of the day.

THE WEEKLY!

Till after the result is ascertained in November at the following low rates:

5 COPIES FOR	7
10 "	$1 4
20 "	2 5
50 "	6 0

Address

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Steamship fares to and from Europe by the bestlines have been greatly reduced. Apply MAX SCHAMBERG, General Foreign Tour Office, 131 Smithfield, new No. 527, near C[illegible] and Postoffice.

A GRAND WELCOME.

Cleveland's Return to His Own City a Tremendous Ovation.

Thousands Upon Thousands Greet Him With Manifestations of Delight.

A Procession Three Miles in Length Parades the Streets.

"Buffalo's Chief Pride is the Fact That it is the Home of Grover Cleveland."

The Great Reformer and Future President Among His Own People.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 2.—The city to-night is all ablaze, everybody trying to outdo his neighbor in their efforts to show the esteem in which they hold our honored Governor and worthy candidate for President. The Blaine reception of a week ago is totally eclipsed, and the Republicans feel that the statements of Cleveland's friends that the base scandals which were circulated against him reacted on their authors, and tended to make many Republicans who never supported a Democratic candidate come out openly in support of Cleveland and Hendricks. This could easily be seen in the parade to-night, and the showing of Democratic strength has had the effect of winning hundreds of votes to the party.

"We don't intend to go to Canada and hire men to parade for us," said a prominent Democrat to a Republican friend yesterday, "as we will turn out such a number of our own citizens who will vote for the people's candidate that we have no use for aliens." The statement has been well borne out, as it could not be charged that the party stooped to the methods of the Republicans to make a showing. Early this morning a light rain began falling which increased until noon when it literally poured down. During a portion of the afternoon the rain ceased, when a dozen scrapers and sweepers were put at work by the County Committee on the streets which the parade passes, cleaning the mud off them and putting them in fair condition. The rain again began to come down about 5 o'clock and has kept up almost steadily ever since. This threw a dampener on the spirits of everybody and hardly any attempt was made to decorate, but 7 o'clock saw the streets lighted up by Chinese lanterns, electric lights, &c. In front of the *News* office, the paper which boomed him for the nomination, a huge oil painting of the Governor was hung and around its edges was placed a perforated gas pipe, which gave a blaze of light and showed the portrait in all its glory. Even outside the line of parade, and especially in the German and Irish districts, the decorations and illumination exceeded anything expected. For miles along the streets almost every house paid its respects to the distinguished guest by flying flags and banners in his honor.

Every regular train and fully twenty-five special trains contributed their quota to the immense crowd on the streets until it seemed as though all Western New York had emptied its population into the city.

THE JOURNEY FROM ALBANY.

In the train accompanying the Governor were Simon Rosendale, of Albany; General Austin Lathrop, of Corning; Major A. Bleecker Banks, of Albany; John A. McCall, Superintendent of Insurance, and Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, besides a number of newspaper men who accompanied the party. The trip was unusually fast, but five stops having been made between Albany and this city.

The message that the Governor was coming seemed to have spread to every farm house and to every man that lived within miles of the railroad, for all along there was the same procession of interested, waiting spectators. Mothers came to their doors with babies in their arms and fluttered a greeting with old kitchen aprons, and from every workshop crowds tumbled out in hot haste only to hear the roar and splutter as the Governor's car swept by. At Palatine Bridge, sixty miles from Albany, the engine stopped a minute for water, and the several hundred villagers pushed their way about the car shouting for Cleveland and for the next President, and the Governor was perforce compelled to show himself on the rear platform and take off his hat in acknowledgement of the good wishes so loudly expressed.

All other trains were ordered out of the way, and with only a stop of a few seconds at Utica for water, the locomotive and car swept on through little clusters of enthusiastic admirers. Rome and Oneida sent up a cheer as the train tore through the depot without a stop and brought up at Syracuse at 4:30, five minutes ahead of time. Nearly a thousand men were gathered at the depot, and it was idle for the Governor to attempt to hide himself. They were determined to have him, so in response to cheer after cheer, he stepped out upon the platform, but even this would not do. Everybody wanted to shake hands, and for the few minutes required to change engines the crowd surged about the future President, grasping his hand. Rochester was reached a little after [illegible] o'clock, and as the engine stopped to drink again, the waiting crowd pushed their way into the car and took the Governor by storm. They simply would not be put off, so the hand-shaking process was gone through with once more. They only left after the train had started. Three cars, containing the Reception Committee from Buffalo, met the train at Batavia, thirty miles out. There were [illegible]1 in all. A uniformed club struggled with the 306 others in the depot for a glimpse of the Governor, and three times three were given as he stepped from his own car into that of the Reception Committee's. Every man seemed to know him personally, and it was "Hello, Harry;" "How are you, George;" "Glad to see you again, Frank," with the Governor. Every man was his friend, and he remembered the Christian name of each one. The whistle sounded again, the last stop had been made, and in an hour the party was in Buffalo.

A GREAT PROCESSION.

When the train reached the depot the cheers were deafening, and as the Governor alighted many attempted to get far enough to grasp his hand. A strong line of policemen kept the way clear and made a passageway through which he was conducted to his carriage, and to which was attached eight snow white horses, each led by a groom. The carriage was drawn into the column and the signal given to move. As the long body of men marched up the street, the sight was one long to be remembered. When they swung into Main street the entire street appeared as afire, so large was the display of fire works. At the head of the procession the Ninth Ward Cleveland Club, from the Governor's own ward, led the van in a handsome uniform, consisting of a metal helmet and light coat. Unluckily, a large number of uniforms ordered were not in readiness in time, and but a small number of them, some seventy-five, were able to parade uniformed. This did not deter the rest of the members of the club from turning out, though, and they came out with torches and made a very presentable appearance. Of the notable clubs in the procession one was the Buffalo Democratic Legion, which turned out 525 men; the Veteran Soldiers, who turned out 250 strong, and the United Democracy of Rochester, a club which has been in existence but a few weeks, and is composed of men who formerly refused to support Cleveland. The view of these men as they came up Main street was unexceptionally fine, the street being brilliantly illuminated by colored fire. Mr. Cleveland was greeted all along the line with the most enthusiastic cheering, it continuing for fully twenty minutes at each spot and sounding similar to the roar of the great cataract. The honored guest of the evening looked well as he stood in his carriage and received the ovation of the multitude.

The number of men in line was between 25,000 and 30,000, and it took them three hours to pass a given point. In grandeur it more than eclipsed any previous demonstration ever held here, and but for the rain and the inability to secure a sufficient number of uniforms for the clubs, would have been at least twice as large. After a march of about two miles the procession headed back toward the Genessee House, where a large platform, covered with a canopy, was erected, on which a number of prominent Democrats were seated. The Governor was taken from his carriage and escorted to the bridal chamber and parlors adjoining, which are to be his quarters during his stay here. There he was kept busy receiving a number of his friends until the immense crowd outside who had stood quietly waiting for over four hours, began shouting for him. Seeing that it would be useless to put them off, Daniel N. Lockwood, who made the nominating speeches for him when he was a candidate for Mayor, Governor and President, then took his arm and escorted him to the platform, where Hon. Henry Martin, seventy-six years of age, President of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, and the oldest banker in the city as well as the oldest ex-railroad conductor in the country, welcomed him to the city. Mr. Martin said:

WELCOMING GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

Governor Cleveland—In behalf of this thronging multitude of your old friends and neighbors, I welcome you home to-night. You came to our city a boy. You learned your profession here, and for more than twenty years have gone in and out before us, respected and trusted and honored by all. In the course of time the public weal demanded you and regardless of party affiliations, we elected you our Mayor. The singleness of purpose, the rugged honesty, the faithful performance of your duty, the unpretentious, yes, even watchful care of the public interests which marked your administration of our civic affairs, led the people of this proud State, by an overwhelming and unexampled majority, to select you as their Chief Magistrate. You entered upon this great office. While you have held it you have had the public eye turned fully at times on you as a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and at a period remarkable in its demands for pure and good Government and the reform of old abuses, you have steadily pursued your way, deciding every question which has arisen out of the manifold affairs or needs of this great Commonwealth or which has been urged by cunning opponents, with that same integrity of purpose and the thoughtful care which marked your career at home, and again has the fidelity to duty produced its results, and we welcome you to-night as the President candidate of a great party and of thousands upon thousands who recognize the demands of the public service as superior to party ties. And we, your old friends and neighbors, sir, bearing toward you the full measure of high personal esteem, rejoice to know that in this bitter campaign not one reputable man has yet been able to point out one official act of your administration and pronounce it subject to just criticism; that not one reputable man has been heard to say that in any one single official act you have made the interests of parties or self superior to the public good, or for one instant forgotten that your office was a sacred trust to be administered for the best interest of the whole people. We believe, sir, that the calm, good sense of the nation is with you to-night; that truth and earnestness and fidelity to duty, and firmness in the discharge of duty, are at this time recognized as essential in the chief executive of the republic, and that surely and resistlessly the current of public sentiment is doing its perfect duty which shall end in your triumphant election. We congratulate you from our hearts upon the success which has marked your past career, and upon the assurance of coming victory, and we welcome you to the city where its chief pride is in the fact that it is the home of Grover Cleveland.

Governor Cleveland stepped to the front of the platform when there was another outburst of cheers that lasted fully five minutes, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the throng could be quieted. Then Governor Cleveland, in a clear, strong, resonant voice that could be distinctly heard, spoke as follows:

GOV. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS

Fellow-Citizens—I can hardly tell the people of Buffalo how I rejoice to-night, and how grateful I am for this demonstration of the confidence and esteem of my friends. I have resided among you and in this city, where all my success in private life has been acheived, for thirty years. To-night I come to you after the longest absence that has occurred in all that time, and yet within the few weeks that have passed since I saw you last an event has happened of supreme importance to me, and that places me within the nation's gaze. The honor it has brought to me I ask my fellow-townsmen to share, while I acknowledge with grateful heart all that they in the past have done for me. (Applause.) But two short years ago you stood steadily by my side in every effort of mine as the chief executive of our city to advance its interests and welfare. Whatever I was able to accomplish of value to this community was largely due to your intelligent support. Nor can I ever forget the generous indorsement you gave my candidacy for the high office which I now hold. I assure you that in its administration I have received no greater encouragement than the approval of my friends at home. What I have seen and heard to-night has touched me deeply. It tells me that my neighbors are still my friends, and that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my efforts to deserve their confidence and attachment. In years to come I shall deem myself not far wrong if I still retain their good opinion, and if surrounding cares and perplexities bring but anxiety I shall find solace and comfort in the memory of the days spent here, and in recalling the kindness of my Buffalo friends. But other friends are here to-night, and to all who tender me their kindly welcome I extend a heartfelt greeting as citizens with me of the greatest Commonwealth of the sisterhood of States, and one immensely interested in the general weal. Because I love my State and her people I cannot refrain from reminding you that you should be in the van of every movement which promises better administration of the general Government, so closely related to her prosperity and greatness. And let me leave you with the thought that your safety lies in impressing upon the endeavor of those interested with the guardianship of your rights and interests a pure, patriotic and exacting popular sentiment. The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand. (Great cheering.)

Governor Cleveland having finished his address, the grand procession passed in review before him and his guests to Niagara Square, where they dispersed. As column after column passed cheers loud and long were given. After the procession had passed, an informal reception was tendered the Governor, many ladies and representative men of the city tendering their congratulations. The Governor will pass a quiet day to-morrow among his old friends and acquaintances. He leaves to-morrow night at 11:30, arriving in Albany at 8:40 A. M. Saturday.

AN INFLUENTIAL CONVERT.

One of the best results of the demonstration is that the Buffalo *Daily Times*, one of the most vigorous opponents in the State of the nomination of Governor Cleveland for President, and which has occupied an independent attitude in politics up to the present time, changes front to-morrow and will henceforth be an out and out Democratic paper. In their editorial leader in to-morrow's issue the *Times* will recite its reasons for abandoning its independent course to work for Democratic success. Among other things, it will explain that aside from the fact that its editor and proprietor has a natural leaning toward the Democratic party, indicated by his vote for Democratic candidates in the past five years, he also has the further incentive to an earnest and vigorous support of the Democratic candidates of sharing the general sentiments of disgust and alarm at the efforts of the Republican party to foist a man upon the country as President whose public record as a legislator is smurched with corruption to an extent exceeding anything recorded in the history of any national representative. The *Times* is the official paper of Buffalo, and as the only two cent-morning daily in the city, has an immense circulation in this vicinity.

BLAINE AS A SCANDAL MONGER.

AN ATTEMPT TO BESMIRCH GOVERNOR CLEVELAND EXPOSED.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 2.—The *News*, which last Sunday exposed the dastardly attempt to injure Grover Cleveland, this afternoon prints the following:

Dr. Samuel H. Warren, who has figured so prominently in connection with the attempt to put on Governor Cleveland the odium of another scandal through the use of a mutilated bill, frankly admits the wrong done, and asks the public to judge him leniently. Mr. Warren called at the *News* office this morning and asked to be set in as favorable a light before the people as justice would permit. The exposure, he said, had wrought him great injury. His aged mother is ill and is fretted by the reports that he is to be arrested for various offenses in connection with the affairs. He asks the *News* to publish the following card:

Editor Evening News:

I ask you to present this statement to the public in my behalf. The Cleveland-Guenther matter has been widely read and discussed and the blame has all been put on me. I am willing to bear some of it, but not all that has been given me. The matter was all a joke at first. Afterward, while under the influence of liquor in Mr. Wolford's saloon, I was led into the scheme which I would not have gone into otherwise. Wolford got the documents and kept them and finally gave them up to the *News*. The dispatches sent to the *Sun* were written at his request. He paid for them. I do not defend any facts in the case, but ask that the circumstances should be taken into account I have been subjected to the suspicion of serious offenses in this matter of which I am innocent. I have held a good name for many years in Buffalo, and have dear friends and relations who suffer now for my folly. I only ask that I shall not be blamed for more than is my due. The affair has injured no one so much as myself. Mr. Cleveland has not suffered by it, and I ask his friends not to be vindictive in their censure.

SAMUEL H. WARREN, M. D.
BUFFALO, N. Y., October 2, 1884.

The *News* says Mr. Cleveland has not been harmed by the way his enemies were trying to hurt him. Mr. Blaine has been fitly pilloried as the abettor of the scandal. The Doctor has frankly owned his wrong doing.

AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

CLEVELAND INDORSED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 3.—The committee of Cleveland Republicans, consisting of thirty of the leading Republican business men of the city, have issued the following address of welcome to Governor Cleveland:

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND—You are among us for the first time since your nomination for the high office of President of the United States. The Cleveland Republicans of the city of your home desire to extend to you a formal and hearty welcome. Buffalo has many times shown its confidence in and esteem for you. Twice when Republicans have desired to rebuke dishonesty in their own party they have found in you the efficient instrument. You have been our Mayor and are now our Governor. In every position in which you have been placed you have shown yourself worthy of the trust reposed in you. No honest man of any party ever had reason to regret giving you his support. Causes similar to those which forced you into the Mayor's chair against your will and made you Governor of the Empire State without your having sought the office now call for your election to the highest office in the nation. The issue of this campaign, which overshadows all other interests, is integrity.

"Without honesty wisdom is mere craft and cozenage."

We want more than anything else in the chair of Washington and Lincoln a fearless, independent, honest man. As Republicans we say with regret that we believe your chief competitor for the Presidential office is not such a man. The record of his official life has caused many even of those who now support him to condemn him as unclean and dangerous. His tell-tale letters, showing how he used his official position to make money for himself, have received many friendly explanations. But none of them has succeeded in explaining away his dishonor. The taint of corruption clings to them and should—and we believe must—prove an effectual bar to his election to the office he has so long and persistently sought. We deem it especially fortunate that in turning from a candidate whom we cannot trust we find an opposing candidate in every way worthy of confidence.

We prefer an honest Democrat to a dishonest Republican. We cannot understand that sentiment of that superstition which puts party before honor and before country. We cannot comprehend that logic which says that one man may be a corrupt Congressman and yet be trusted to be a model President, and in the same breath tells us that another man though he may be a model Governor cannot be trusted in the Presidency. In the face of such false and contemptible doctrine we say: You have been faithful over the interests placed in your charge. We will strive to enlarge the field of your responsibilities and usefulness. We have watched your official career and have studied your life. We feel that we know you well. We believe that integrity is the basis of your character, that faithfulness to trust is your first rule of it.

We believe that, like Clay, you had rather be right than be President if choice must be made, and that, like Lincoln, you will be firm in the right as God gives you to see the right. We therefore tender you our indorsement and support, and bid you welcome as an honored guest, a Presidential candidate, a model Governor, but greater than all, an honest man.

The executive Committee of Cleveland Republicans of Erie county.

ANSLEY WILCOX, Chairman.
RALPH STONE,
JOHN B. OLMSTED,
Secretaries.

CLEVELAND IN BUFFALO.

A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF VISITORS—CALLING ON HIS OLD-TIME FRIENDS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 3.—Nearly everybody in Buffalo to-day was talking about the great demonstration last night in honor of Governor Cleveland. The weather cleared off beautifully after yesterday's storm, and large numbers of visiting organizations remained for the purpose of paying their respects to Governor Cleveland. As is his habit, the Governor rose early, notwithstanding the fatigues incident to the reception last night, and after breakfast at his rooms with his Albany friends, received the first callers at 9:30 A. M. From that hour until luncheon, which he also took in his rooms at 2:30 P. M., there was an uninterrupted stream of visitors, including persons in all conditions of life, from the humble laboring man to the millionaire. For each he had a hearty handshake and pleasant word. Among those who visited Governor Cleveland were many of his old friends and acquaintances in Buffalo who had known him when he came here a poor and almost friendless boy; who had watched his progress in his chosen profession, and who now united in honoring him. Very frequently the Governor called up reminiscences. He was always in excellent spirits. This afternoon the Governor drove about the city visiting old friends, many of whom he had not seen since his election to the Gubernatorial chair. This evening the Governor was given a dinner at the residence of Mrs. Walter Cary. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, was one of the guests. Bishop Ryan and Father Cronin called on Governor Cleveland to-day. A pleasant chat was had, in which the Governor took occasion to resent in the most emphatic manner, the charge that he had ever directly or indirectly influenced any member of the Legislature regarding the disposition of the "Freedom of Worship bill." So as to relieve the Governor from any embarrassment in its consideration, Father Cronin will make this statement in next week's issue of the *Catholic Union and Times*.

Governor Cleveland returned to the Genesee House from dinner at 10:30 P. M., and made preparations for departure. A large number of citizens and the Cleveland Legion, in a body, called upon him and bade him "God speed." The Governor's departure was quiet. In accordance with his desires, there was no demonstration. At 11 o'clock the Governor drove to the depot with his Albany friends and boarded the Cincinnati express, leaving here at 11:30 P. M. A large crowd congregated at the depot and as the train moved out hearty cheers were given.

STALWARTS AGAINST BLAINE.

WHAT ROSCOE CONKLING SAYS OF THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

BOSTON, October 3.—A morning paper here has an interview with a Stalwart Republican who has just returned from a conference with Roscoe Conkling, giving Mr. Conkling's views in politics in part as follows: "Now, I take it," said Mr. Conkling, "that Butler's support in Massachusetts is to be much smaller than it has been in previous years, owing to his constituents' knowledge of his inability to be successful; nor will he have any great rewards to offer his supporters in the way of offices. The best judges in New York City do not think he will poll 12,000 votes there, and it is doubtful if he gets 20,000 in the whole Empire State. Even this vote, subtracted from the Democratic numbers, seems disastrous at first sight. But closer consideration shows that throughout the Republican canvass thus far one faction has not been taken into account. This unspoken element, which is to play so prominent a part in the campaign, is the disaffected stalwart element, which is better defined in New York than elsewhere, and which will undoubtedly overcome all efforts that can be made by the Republicans for gaining the Empire State to Blaine's support. It is also very probable in New York, and almost unquestionable in Massachusetts, that the Independent Republicans will by far exceed any addition the Irish-American elements may give Blaine and Logan in these States; and considering these facts there are no reasons why Cleveland will not carry New York, provided that State does not give Blaine a stronger vote than it did Garfield, which is out of the question at this era of affairs."

This Republican said: "Roscoe Conkling is the man over all the New York Stalwarts, and all of the work done during the campaign will be under his direction. It was just the other night that a number of influential Boston and New York Stalwarts held a meeting in New York. It was decided to prepare an address, which has been finished, and which will be passed along the lines from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and circulated in every place where it will do the most good."

A GRAND RECEPTION

TENDERED GOVERNOR HENDRICKS AT WHEELING SATURDAY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., October 5.—In their welcome to Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Speaker Samuel J. Randall and General John R. Fellows, yesterday, the Democrats of the Nail City fairly eclipsed the Republican demonstration in honor of General Logan, and far surpassed in numbers, in enthusiasm, and in decorations and illuminations, any previous political ovation in our history. This is acknowledged on all sides by Republicans, who express no little chagrin that their costly and elaborately prepared program should have been so easily excelled.

THE ENTHUSIASM UNPRECEDENTED.

The enthusiasm everywhere along the line was unprecedented and as fast as the dense crowds of spectators caught a sight of the genial face and silver hair of Governor Hendricks cheers would burst forth and roll up and down the streets for squares. Thousands ran out from the sidewalk to take him by the hand, and to each he gave a kind word and a clasp of the hand. A striking feature of the procession was the number of banners and transparencies. Many of the campaign cartoons of *Puck* had been reproduced in colors by artists and these and appropriate accompanying mottoes carried joy to the hearts of the Democrats and discomfort to the Republicans.

The line of march was very long, and it was fully 3 o'clock when the head of the column halted at the grand stand at the fair grounds. Here an immense crowd, not less than twenty thousand in number, had assembled, which broke forth in loud cheers as the line of carriages with their distinguished occupants drove up to the speakers' stand. Mr. Hendricks alighted, and in company with Governor Jackson, Auditor Miller and Hon. Lewis Baker walked between the open columns of the mounted escort and entered the stand. As the Indiana statesman appeared upon the platform the cheers, which had meantime ceased, broke out again and continued for ten minutes, during which Mr. Hendricks stood uncovered, bowing his thanks to the multitude. When some degree of order had been restored, John S. Naylor, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order and named Governor J. B. Jackson as presiding officer. The latter came forward and in a brief address presented Gov. Hendricks, who, after bowing in acknowledgment to the storm of applause, withdrew to a carriage where he began his address. After replying to some of the points in General Logan's speech recently made in this city, he concluded as follows:

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

I suppose you have all observed the fact that between the Republican party and the Germans there is an unfortunate disagreement, and, I may say, a split. The Germans have made up their minds not to support the Republican party any more. (Cheers.) Oh, there are some few who are going to vote with them, no doubt, but I am speaking of the great body of the Germans. I guess they are not going to vote with them any more. The Republican leaders feel it is pretty near sundown with them unless they can make up their losses, and they propose to make up their losses from our Irish friends, and they are going up and down the land boasting that they are going to make up their lost votes from the Irish, and they say they are going to make it up because Mr. Blaine is going to be so dashing in his foreign policy, especially against England. (Derisive laughter.) Let me see. Let us look at that for a moment. I believe the Democratic party has always stood by the treaties and international law that protects Americans wherever they go upon the face of the earth. There was a remarkable case occurred in 1854 during Mr. Pierce's administration. It was the case of Kosta, and he was not a naturalized citizen of this country. He had only declared his intention to become a citizen and he went back to Europe and the authorities of Austria seized upon him and attempted to take him to that country and punish him for an insurrection he had been engaged in at one time. An American man-of-war turned her guns upon the Austrian man-of-war and demanded he should be turned over to them. It was refused at first, but finally the Austrian commander concluded it would be better to acquiesce, so he was landed on shore and placed in the custody of the French Government until the question could be settled. Marcy, a great man of his time, from New York, where my distinguished friend (Colonel Fellows) hails from, said to the Austrian authorities, this man Kosta, by declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States assumed our nationality, and Austria and all the nations of Europe shall respect that nationality. Well, before they got done with it, Austria and all the nations concluded that Marcy was right and that the United States had power to maintain her position against the world, and so Kosta was set free from the French then and returned to the United States a free man again. That is what American diplomacy, at the end of Marcy's great pen, made of American law.

But three years ago, in 1881, a man who had declared his intention and who was admitted to full citizenship, by the name of McSweeny You know he was an Irishman by the way his name was spelled. He had lived twenty five years in this country, carried on legitimate trade, raised a family and then returned to Ireland for his health, and during the troublesome times over there he was seized by the British authorities and put in a British jail and no charge was preferred against him. His wife wrote to the Secretary of State, telling him her husband was being held in jail without a charge of a violation of law. This letter was received in the State Department on the 16th day of August, 1881. You recollect that Garfield was then languishing upon his deathbed and James G. Blaine was the Secretary of State and Acting President of the United States. That letter of Mrs. McSweeney was never answered by the Secretary of State, but McSweeney lay in jail another month longer until James G. Blaine went out of office and another man came into office, and then the demand was settled by his discharge. That is the last of James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, and I am not afraid of the Irish judgment on that question. When that, and other questions, are understood by my Irish friends they are going to support the Democracy this year as they have in the years past. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of Governor Hendricks' speech thousands of the audience withdrew, but at least ten thousand remained to listen to tariff from the standpoint of Samuel J. Randall and an earnest, victory-presaging address from Col. Fellows, of New York.

Dinner was served to Mr. Hendricks and party at their hotel at 6 o'clock, after which they were driven to the Governor's apartments at the State House, where a reception lasting over an hour was held, thousands filing through the room and shaking hands with the distinguished visitors.

By the time the reception was over the head of the torchlight procession came in sight, and for three quarters of an hour Mr. Hendricks stood on the balcony and reviewed the column. Between forty and fifty organizations were in line, and the display was very fine, the illumination of the city was so general as to be, as Mr. Hendricks expressed it, "almost unanimous." By 9:30 the last torch-bearer had gone by and Mr. Hendricks and his suite were driven to their hotel to take some much-needed repose.

Mr. Hendricks spent Sunday very quietly at the Stamm House, receiving few callers. He attended church this morning and left at 4 P. M. on the Baltimore and Ohio road for Columbus.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—That Blaine was a leading Know-Nothing there is no doubt. In 1856 he was one of the editors of *The Kennebec Journal*. Below is a fac-simile of the heading on the editorial page of that paper:

THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.
AUGUSTA, MAINE, AUGUST 12, 1856.
JAS. G. BLAINE & JAS. BAXTER, Editors.

THE AMERICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW J. DONALDSON,
Of Tennesee.

"Put None but Americans on Guard."

This settles the matter. It is also susceptible of proof that Blaine wrote the Madigan circular in 1875, when he appealed to the voters of Maine to reject a candidate because he was an Irishman and a Catholic.

No self-respecting Irishman can vote for such a candidate, even though he sympathizes with the general policy of the Republican party.—*Hartford Telegram.*

—The Albuquerque (N. M.) *Evening Democrat*, which is near enough to the spot to know, says that Mr. Elkins was one of the fathers and originators of the notorious Santa Fe ring, and acquired an enormous territory through its nefarious machinations. It alleges that he owns one grant which he holds at the price of $3,000,000, yet on which he only pays taxes on $50,000, and is part owner of another grant valued at $1,200,000, which is taxed at $25,000.

—The New York *Herald* points out the difference in Blaine's action in the cases of two men each claiming to be an American citizen; and it very properly asks Irish-Americans to compare his action in McSweeney's case with that in the case of Landreau. The *Herald* says:

McSweeney was a naturalized citizen. He had lived in this country and had business here. He went on a visit to Ireland and was put in prison for no other reason than that he came from this country. He had committed no crime. It was not charged that he had. He was imprisoned in defiance of all right, and Blaine, appealed to, gave not the slightest heed.

Landreau claimed to be a citizen. The evidence is that he was not a citizen. He made the claim only to get the United States authorities to help his speculation in Peru. Blaine rushed to his rescue, and declared in his official dispatches that no treaty of peace made between the South American beligerents would be recognized by the United States unless it provided for the settlement of Landreau's claim.

THE HONEST MAN.

He is an honest man,
For he himself has said it,
And 'tis greatly to his credit,
That he's an honest man.
He might have been a robber,
A "deadhead," sharp or jobber,
To boom some railroad plan,
But, spite of all temptation,
He is an honest man!
Repeat:—For he himself has said it.

—*N. Y. Herald*

—The New York *Truth* announces in capital letters and in a long, double-leaded editorial that it is for Grover Cleveland for President. It finds that Blaine indorsed the publication of the Cleveland scandal, that Cleveland discountenanced the publication of the Blaine scandal, and that Blaine lied not only in the Mulligan case but with respect to his connection with the Hocking valley syndicate. There are a good many things that go to show that Mr. Blaine's management of his canvass is extremely unwise and unfortunate.

—Mr. Blaine came in contact with a Democratic procession at Toledo, while out riding with one the local bosses, that riled his bouyant temper. A correspondent says.

Blaine and Jim Brown, the Republican Chairman, started for a ride. They got down on Summit street in front of the Democratic Headquarters and found the people so packed together in the streets that the carriage could not get through. Mr. Brown and Mr. Blaine were detained for a good fraction of an hour right under a great banner with the portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks upon it and in front of a transparency illuminated by an electric light. And while they stood there in the immense mass of people boys were engaged in distributing the Mulligan letters, crying: "Here's the Mulligan letters. We are distributing to all, because Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, says he wants everybody to read them."

Blaine was as white and livid as a piece of chalk during this trying ordeal. He stroked his beard nervously, looked about on every hand, expecting his partisans to raise a cry in his behalf that would down the annoying outcries of the Democrats, but nobody came to his rescue, and finally he turned to Jim Brown and said: "For God's sake, Brown, get me out of this! Get me out of this! I can't stand it any longer!" Brown turned to him and said: "Why, Mr. Blaine, how can I get you out of this? Look at the crowd." Blaine said: "Well, get me out some way; I must not stay here any longer, if I have to get out of the carriage." But after the crowd in a measure had melted away to see the Democratic procession, the carriage was able to proceed.

—"The United Democracy of Rochester" is a new organization. Every Democrat in Monroe county belongs to it, and Monday night it was addressed by William Purcell, who pledged himself to the Democratic ticket and cause without the slightest mental or other reservation.

—At least nine of the States which are claimed by the Republicans are now giving the Blaine management great alarm. These are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. Even in Iowa and Kansas the Republicans are far less confident than usual.

—Latest reported *mot* of Roscoe Conkling.—Scene, Fifth Avenue Hotel. R. C. pacing the main corridor. Enter Blaine Committeeman from Central New York, making a low bow and addressing R. C.: "It is believed in our county that if you would make a few speeches for Mr. Blaine, the effect would be——" R. C.—"O, sir, I am not in criminal practice."

We Lead the Race
on our Greatest $2 Men's Shoe on earth, in Button, Lace, Imitation Lace and Imitation Button, at J. KALBFELL'S,
Central Shoe House, 540 Smithfield St.
4-6-10-11W

—A new kind of entertainment has just sprung up in New York society which promises to afford considerable amusement and pleasure to those who take part in it. It is phrenology. Some people I know of, says a writer, intend the coming winter to give "phrenological" parties; that is, to have a phrenologist come to their houses and amuse their friends by feeling the protuberances on the craniums of those who will submit to it.

No Extravagant Rent to Pay,
which unables us to sell our goods from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than our competitors, at J. KALBFELL'S,
Central Shoe House, 540 Smithfield St.
4-6-10-11W

—The Indian girl, as a rule, is not pretty, say those who have seen her at the Government schools. She is coarse-featured, large-boned and ill-formed, though her hair is glossy and abundant, her eyes bright, and her color no darker than that of an Italian. She is also likely to be predisposed to consumption or scrofula, her people are so ignorant of hygienic laws. In manner she is dignified and graceful, but shy.

James Graves, a New York jeweler, has been held on the charge of attempting to smuggle $20,000 worth of diamonds into this country.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY.
Trade Mark On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

AYER'S
Ague Cure
IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
my1ws&W-nR

NEW YORK, March 31, 1883.
MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFFMAN P. O., W. VA.
MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly
JAMES COONTS,
Huffman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR
Senior in age. Longest in practice. Oldest graduat
Whittier
Old No. 302, New 930 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
as old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS AND LAKE'S
Medical Dispensary,
906 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,
suffering from nervous debility, face pimples cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc. rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
S. K. LAKE, M. D. M. R. C. P. S.
W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
oct28-Dk Wly

Self Cure Free
Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay
A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address
DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.
se20eod&Wly

VARICOCELE Painless sure cure. Book free Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

TRADE DEPRESSED.

The Results of the Recent Strike.

What a Prominent Banker Has to Say on the Situation.

Stagnation in the Mercantile Business.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

"If the truth was known," said a prominent banker yesterday, "there is a greater amount of paper held by the banks of Pittsburgh than is imagined. People are daily heard complaining of the stringency existing in the market for money. They probably never think for a moment of the load the banks are now carrying. To my certain knowledge there are hundreds of thousands of dollars of business paper outstanding which should have been lifted months ago. Banks are not inexhaustible by any means; they have a limit as well as any other branch of business, and have to draw the line somewhere, and the sooner the better. It is better to help those who are already in trouble, by allowing them to renew their paper, than it is to push them overboard by demanding of them that which they cannot do—pay their debts. Were the banks to refuse an extension of time to their customers, I venture the assertion, Pittsburgh would experience a financial crisis almost equal to that of 1873, when manufacturers and merchants alike were compelled to succumb. It is a very lucky thing for the business people of this city," he continued, "that the banks have so much money on hand. It was the conservative course adopted by the officials at the time of the May failures that has enabled them to keep their customers' heads above water so long. If there is not an improvement in all branches of business pretty soon I fear that many establishments will be in the hands of the Sheriff before many weeks. It is coming to that very rapidly. Trade is so stagnant that men who have their money tied up in business enterprises cannot stand the pressure much longer, and the inevitable result will be bankruptcy."

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

Exchanges	$1,191,951 81
Balances	276,111 24

LOCAL STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE

In investment circles yesterday there was no business reported. The general depression in all other branches of trade has had the effect of checking the inquiry for securities of all kinds. Until there is a more settled feeling in the money market there will be very little done in local stocks. Beyond a sale of 178 shares of Hazelwood Oil Company stock at 10, and a rumored sale of Pittsburgh and Western 6s at 85 there were no other sales reported.

The inquiry for real estate continues fair, although the sales reported are comparatively small. James W. Drape & Co. report the sale of seven lots in the Ihmsen plan, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, for $800.

A. J. Pentecost sold the Krauss estate at Industry, seven lots, at from $55 to $82 each; also a two-story frame dwelling, with a lot, for $730.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	54	54⅛
Reading Railroad	12⅝	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	3¾	4
Lehigh Valley	62½	63
United Co.'s N. J.		191
Central Trans. Co.	38	....
A. V. R. R. 7-3s		115
P. C. & St. L. bonds	116	117
N. Pacific common	19⅝	19⅝
N. Pacific preferred	44⅛	44⅜
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	43
Philadelphia & Erie	12	13
N. Central R. W.	55	....

IN NEW YORK.

Room Traders in Charge of the Wall Street Market.

NEW YORK, October 8—Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills quiet at 482; demand 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments about steady.

3 per cents	100	U. S. new 4s	119⅝
U. S. 4½s	112¼	Pacific 6s, '95	125

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities dull.

The share market was weak and lower during part of the day, but dealings were confined to room traders. Canadian Pacific was exceptionally strong and rose 2½ per cent. to 46⅝. The market continued quiet until after 2, when Union Pacific and Pacific Mail developed strength, advancing from 54⅜ to 55⅝, and the latter from 53¼ to 54⅝. These shares monopolized the attention of operators to a great extent. Pacific Mail was higher on purchases by prominent capitalists and on the dividend to be declared shortly. The bears were free buyers of Union Pacific. Manitoba broke from 91¾ to 87 and rallied to 87½. Delaware and Hudson dropped from 89¾ to 88, Omaha from 32¼ to 31@31¼ and preferred from 94¼ to 92½@93. Manitoba sold down on a reduction of dividend from 8 to 6 per cent. per annum and Omaha declined on the announcement of a fresh issue of stock by the company to cover new mileage. The reduction in the Western Union dividend had no effect on the stock. In the final dealings the market was strong.

Compared with last night, closing prices show very little change, except for Canadian Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which are ⅜@1⅜ per cent. higher, and Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central and Omahas which are 1½@3⅜ per cent. lower.

NEW STOCK LISTED.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange listed $1,250,000 first mortgage bonds of the Fargo and Southern Railroad Company, and $3,000,000 terminal mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad Company. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company issued a circular to the stockholders, offering $5,000,000 6 per cent. 10-40 adjustment bonds and $5,000,000 treasury stock. The offer was made under an agreement with the International syndicate, which has contracted for all the bonds and shares not subscribed for by the company's stockholders, and the issue will be made simultaneously in London and Amsterdam. The bond issue will consist of 5,000 bonds of $1,000 each, bearing interest in gold at 6 per cent. per annum, coupons payable May 1 and November 1 in each year, and repayable after forty years, with option to the company to redeem at par at any time after the expiration of 10 years. The bonds will be dated October 2, 1884. The stock consists of 50,000 shares now in the company's treasury to be sold under authority of the stockholders' meeting October 1, 1884. The proceeds of the present issue of securities with assets in the hands of the company, will more than suffice to pay off all the floating debt of the company and leave considerable surplus available as a capital reserve, by which arrangement the earnings of the company will remain available for distribution as the fact may warrant. The capital stock of the company is $30,000,000, including $5,000,000 treasury stock now issued. Stockholders of record October 11, 1884, will have the privilege to substitute for ten shares of treasury stock at 20 per cent for each 50 shares standing in their name, and to $1,000 of 6 per cent. 10-40 bonds at 66 per cent; payment in full will be required with each subscription, and with each subscription and both stock and bonds be deliverable November 6, 1884. In case of delay in the engraving of the bonds, certificates of same, countersigned by the Central Trust Company, will be temporarily issued to subscribers. Stockholders desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of subscription have the right to exercise it on or before October 13 next.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 172,000 shares, among which were: Central Pacific, 10,000; Lackawanna, 11,000; Northwestern, 20,000; St. Paul, 24,000; Union Pacific, 24,000; Western Union, 17,000; Northern Pacific, 13,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	110¾	Louisville & Nash.	28⅞
Erie 2ds	56¼	L. & N. A.	14
Lehigh & Wilkes.	95	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. consols	70	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	102½	M. & Charleston	29
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	62
St. P. & S. C. 1st	115	M. & St. L.	13¾
Tennessee 6s, old	39¼	Do preferred	30¼
Tennessee 6s, new	39	Missouri Pacific	95¼
Tex. Pac. L. G.	34⅛	Mobile & Ohio	9
Do Rio Grande	48⅛	Morris & Essex	123
Union Pacific 1sts	110¾	Nashville & Chat	38
Do Land Grant	105⅛	N. J. Central	47⅛
do Sinking fund	110⅝	N. & W. pref	20
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	19⅝
Do consols ex	36	Do preferred	44⅛
Do deferred	5	C. & Northwestern	92¾
Adams Express	131	Do preferred	127⅞
Allegheny Central	3⅛	New York Central	95⅞
A. & T. Haute	22	Ohio Central	2¼
Do preferred	75	Ohio & Miss	21¾
American Express	92	Do preferred	40
B. C. R. & N.	60	Ont. & Western	11
Canada Pacific	46⅝	Ore. Navigation	72
Canada Southern	33	Ore. Transcon	13¾
Central Pacific	42	Oregon Imp	19
Chesa & Ohio	6	Pacific Mail	54¾
Do pref firsts	12½	Panama	98
Do pref 2ds	7¾	P., D. & E.	15
C. & A.	130½	Pittsburgh	140
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	115
C., B. & Q	123	Reading	20
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	Rock Island	115
C., St. L. & P	8½	St. L. & San. F.	25¼
Do preferred	18	Do preferred	40½
C. S. & C	23	Do 1sts pref	84
Cleveland Col	38⅛	C., M. & St. P.	81
Del. & Hudson	87¾	Do preferred	105⅛
Del. Lack. & W	107	St. P., M. & M	86⅛
Den. & Rio. G	10½	St. P & Omaha	31⅝
Erie	14⅛	Do preferred	92⅞
Do preferred	27½	Texas Pacific	11⅝
East Tennessee	4⅞	Union Pacific	55⅞
Do preferred	8	U. S. Express	53
Fort Wayne	28¼	W., St. L & Pac	6
Hannibal & St. J.	38⅜	Do preferred	12
do preferred*	88¾	Wells & Fargo Ex	103
Harlem	185	Western Union T.	64¼
Houston & Texas	33⅝	Homestake	9½
Illinois Central	123	Iron Silver	110
Ind., B. & West	17	Ontario	20
Kansas & Texas	18⅜	Quicksilver	3
L. E. & W	14	Do preferred*	20¼
Lake Shore	77		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

There was a fair amount of business in mining stocks to-day and the market maintained a firm tone. Sales this morning included Bulwer at .50, California at 37@39. The sale of delinquent stock of this company took place to-day. Consolidated Pacific at 1.03@1.05, Chrysolite at 1.60, Consolidated Virginia .23@24, Central Arizona at .23, Eureka at 3.40, Horn Silver at 6¼, Mexican at 1.40, Standard at 1.40 regular, and 1.55, buyer 15; Silver King at 4.00, and Union Consolidated at 1.35. The sales of mining stocks in the afternoon were: Iron Silver at 1.10 regular and 1.05 seller 30; Consolidated Pacific at 1.05, Sierra Nevada at 1.45, and Dunkin at .21.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 8.—Consols for money, 100 5-16; consol on account, 101⅛; Erie, 15; seconds 57¼; New York Central, 98; Pennsylvania Central, 56; Readings 12¼; Canada Pacific, 47; St. Paul, 82⅜; refined petroleum 6⅝@6⅞d; turpentine 28s6d.

ANTWERP, October 8.—Refined petroleum 19¾@19⅞f.

PARIS, October 8.—Rentes 78f 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 5 11-16d; Orleans 5 13-16d. Breadstuffs easier. American lard 39s; bacon—long-clear 52@53s.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, October 8.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	45½	K. C. St. J. & C.B. 7s	16¾
Calumet & H	143	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	95
Franklin	5½	Atch & Top. R.R.	72⅜
Quincy	28	Boston & Albany	170
F. & P. M. pref	95	Boston & Maine	165
Osceola	10	C., B. & Q.	123
Huron	¾	C., S. & C.	12½
Water Power	¾	Eastern R. R.	38
Boston Land	5¼	Flint & P. M.	17
Atch. & Top 1st 7s	120	N. Y. & N. E.	10⅜
Do land grants 7s	18⅜		

STATE OF TRADE.

Great Depression in All Branches of Business.

Since our last weekly review a great change has taken place in the general mercantile trade. A week ago there were signs of an improvement in all business quarters, but since that time a reduction of wages in one of the largest iron manufacturing establishments in the country was made, which the employes (5,000 men in all) refused to accept, and went out on a strike. Since the announcement of the reduction there has been a noticeable falling off in all branches of business. Retail dealers have bought sparingly for fear that a general reduction of wages in all branches of the iron trade would be inaugurated, followed by a general strike, which would result in their financial ruin were they to purchase large stocks of goods and sell them on credit to their customers who would be unable to pay for them within any reasonable time. The laboring classes have already begun curtailing expenses in every way possible; they are only purchasing such articles which are necessary for them to prolong their mortal existence. Delicacies are among the things which were with them. Grocery dealers say their business has fallen off at least 10 to 20 per cent. within the past few days. The demand for goods in their line is for low grade brands of everything. The same complaint comes from produce merchants. The demand for provisions has also largely fallen off. Mess pork is taking the place of fine sugar cured meats, and it is taken sparingly, too. The lower grades of flour are also finding more ready sale than fancy patents. Prices in every department have been irregular and unsettled but on the whole are about quotably unchanged.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 55 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
October	76¾	77	76⅝	76¾
November	78¼	78⅞	78	78⅞
December	80⅛	80⅜	79⅞	80¼
January	81	81	80⅝	80⅜

Cash wheat, 76½c; May wheat 87¼c.

CORN.

October	57¼	57½	55	55¼
November	54½	54½	52	52¼
Year	43⅜	43⅜	42	42¾
May	40¼	40⅛	40	40⅛

OATS.

October	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼
November	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜
Year	26⅛	27	26⅛	27
May	29⅞	30	29⅞	30

Car lots—Wheat, 224; corn, 224; oats, 112.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following changes: Wheat, increase, 2,078,000 bushels; corn, increase, 532,000 bushels; oats, decrease, 307,600 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00 @6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00 @6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00 @5 25
Choice family (ch'c red wintr)	4 75 @5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 50 @4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 25 @4 50
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 50 @4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75 @6 00
Do. (fancy brands)	6 25 @7 00
Rye flour	3 50 @3 75
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	88 @ 90
No. 1 Fultz	85 @ 87
No. 2	83 @ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	62 @ 64
No. 2 yellow shelled	60 @ 62
High mixed shelled	59 @ 60
Mixed shelled	56 @ 58
Rejected shelled	52 @ 54
No. 1 yellow ear	65 @ 67
No. 2 yellow ear	62 @ 63
High mixed ear	60 @ 62
Mixed ear	55 @ 58
OATS—No. 2 white	33 @ 33½
Light mixed	31 @ 32
Black mixed	29 @ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	63 @ 64
Western	63 @ 64

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $14 50@15 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00, middlings $15 00 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $16 00@19 00; do new, $15 00@17 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do., $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, 8 c per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00, 1 25@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 90@2 00 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 90@2 00; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 22@24c; dairy, 22@27c; common to medium, 10@12c; choice creamery, 26@29c; fine creamery, 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 6½@7c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHESTNUTS—$2 75@3 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 11@11½c; do skims 8@8½c; York Goshen 12¼@12½c; Sweitzer, 14@15c, as to quality; Limberger, 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $3 25; in barrels $10 10@12 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 20@21c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 63@65c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Grapes, 4½@6c for Concords; Delaware 10c per pound; quinces $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, 5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—38@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—New Rose $140 per bbl on track from store $1 50@1 65; Jersey sweets $3 25@3 5 per bbl; Baltimores $2 50@2 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chicken 45@60c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1½c; all wool, 1¼@1½c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed $5 00@6 50; large $7 00; timothy seed $1 56@1 60; orchard grass $1 85; blue grass $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country, 5½@6; do in cakes 6@½c; city do 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Southern onions, $1 50@1 60 per barrel; California pears, $5 per box; celery, 40c per dozen.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Candles.*
Fancy Rio 13 @14	Star, full w'gt 12½@
Choice Golden Rio 13 @13½	stearine 11½@
	Sugars.
Prime Rio 12 @	Stand cut lo'f 7½@
Good do 12 @	Cubes 7¼@
Fair do 11 @	Fruit powd 7¼@
Old Gov Java 18 @22	Powdered 7¼@
Maracaibo 12 @15	Granulated 6¾@
Mocha 24 @25	Confec'trs A 6⅝@ 6½
Santos 12 @13	Palace 6¼@
Layguara 10½@14	Crescent A 6 @
Roasted Coffees.	Windsor A 6 @
In papers 15 @19	Ridgewood A 5¾@
In bulk 13½@14½	Choice lt. yel 5⅝@ 5¾
Lowergrades 11½@12½	Good do 5½@
Java in pa'rs 25½@27½	Fair do 5¼@ 5⅜
Java in bulk 24½@25½	Common do 4⅞@ 5⅛
Syrups.	*New Orleans Molasses.*
Maple flav'd 32 @33	Fancy 56 @58
Choice sugar syrup 27 @28	Choice 54 @55
Good do do 33 @	Good 50 @52
Blackstrap 19 @	*Salt.*
Soda.	No. 1 per bbl $1 00
Bi carb in kgs 4 @4¼	Extra 1 10
Do assort pap's 6 @	Dairy 1 40
Do do ¼ pap's 6½@	Coarse Cryst Salt 1 25
Salsoda in kegs 1½@	*Starch.*
do in bbls 1½@	Gloss 5½@8
Spices—Whole.	Corn 6¾@8
Cloves 13 @	*Rice.*
Alspice 7 @	Head Car'lina 7¼@
Cassia 8 @	Choice do 6¾@ 7
Pepper 16½@19	Prime do 6¼@ 6½
Nutmeg 60 @70	Rangoon 5¾@ 6
	Louisiana 6¼@ 6¾

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas new $1 25@1 35	Baker's corn @1 15
Rsp'brs new 1 20@1 25	Red cherries 90
Strawberries 1 00@1 10	Li'a beans, 2-lb $1 25
Gooseberries 1 00@	Soak do do 90c@
Pineapples 1 45@1 55	String do do 80c@
Stan. peaches 1 70@1 90	Pumpkins do @ 95
Pickles, ½ bbls 3 37½	Damson plums, 2 lb 1 10
Do bbls 5 75	Greengage 1 60
Winslow's corn 1 45	Egg plums 1 60
New pack 1 35	Tomatoes 90c@ 95
Other brands 90c@1 00	Salmon, 1lb 1 40@1 50
	Blackberries 90

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new $2 40	Smyrna figs 15 @18
Lon Lay's do 2 75	Maccaroni 8 @12
Muscatels do 2 50	Vermicelli 8 @12
New Valencia 6¾@7	Tapioca 4½@
Ondara do 7 @7½	Brazil nuts 12 @
Seedless 3 80	Lemons, ⅌ box $5 00
Sultanas 10½@	Cocoanuts, per 100 5 00
Dates 5 @	Lemon peel ⅌ lb 14 c
Currants 5¼@5¾	Pecans 12½c
Prunes 5¾@6	Sago 4½c
Almonds, Lan'doc 25 c	Citron ⅌ lb 18 c
Do Ivica 22 c	Almonds, Sicily 20 c
Do shelled 40 c	Bananas $1 50@3 00
Walnuts, Naples 20 c	Oranges 4 00@5 00
Sicily filberts 14 c	

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	14½c
Medium do do do	14¾c
Small do do do	14¾c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	9 c
S. C. rouletts (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in setts	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon shoulders	8¼c
do clear sides	12¼c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 10
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8¾c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8¾c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	9 c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9⅛c
do do 10 pounds	9⅛c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8¾c
California sausage—Bologna	8 c
Miners' oil	48 c

SLIGHTLY BEARISH.

The Johnston Well Given Up by Its Well as a Duster.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Johnston well is dry and given up by its owners, the oil market yesterday was inclined to be bearish. Opening at 75⅝ cents, the price soon ran off to 74⅝ cents, at which figure, with slight fluctuations up and down, it remained until near the close when it suddenly dropped to 73⅝ cents, but recovered and closed at 74 cents.

There was nothing in the market to attract any outside attention and dealings were confined to pikers, who bought and sold for the sake of keeping up appearances. The Phillips' gusher was agitated and responded by spouting 101 barrels per hour. The Phillips No. 3 was reported getting good second sand and green oil, which seems to be a surprise to its owners.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	75⅝	Lowest	73⅝
Highest	75⅝	Close	74

	Barrels.
Charters	68,363
Average charters	38,751
Shipments	85,241
Average shipments	76,958
Runs	76,591
Average runs	55,539
Clearances	3,712,000

Exchange stock, $500 bid.

N. Y. refined, 8.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers's prices	15¼@ c

(By Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 8.—National Transit certificates opened at 75c; highest, 75⅝c; lowest, 73⅝c; closed at 73⅞c. Shipments for the entire oil regions, 65,353 barrels; runs for the entire oil regions, 67,928 barrels; charters, 22,222 barrels.

Johnston well, Butler district, was thrown open to the public to-day and is undoubtedly dry. Strange to say, the market was weak and declining.

OIL CITY, PA., October 8.—National Transit certificates opened at 75c; highest 75⅝c; lowest 73⅝c; closed 73⅞c; sales 2,067,000 barrels; clearances 5,988,000 barrels; runs 76,591 barrels; shipments 61,571 barrels; charters 22,222 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock, no bid; $500 asked.

STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 8, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The receipts of cattle at these yards this week were light, and the market 10@15c higher on all grades. All were sold on arrival, at the following prices:

1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 00 to 6 25
1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 25 to 5 75
1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 50 to 4 75
Good feeders	4 50 to 5 00
Stockers	3 75 to 4 00
Bulls, cows and stags	2 50 to 4 00

Hogs—The receipts of hogs being comparatively light this week the market has been active:

Best Yorkers	$5 40 to 5 50
Common and fair Yorkers	5 00 to 5 30
Baltimores	5 55 to 5 65
Roughs	4 00 to 5 00

Sheep—The run of sheep was fair and the market very dull. We quote:

Extra, 95 to 100 pounds	$4 00 to 4 25
Good, 85 to 90 pounds	3 25 to 3 75
Fair, 75 to 80 pounds	2 50 to 3 00
Common	1 00 to 1 50
Lambs	3 00 to 4 50

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 6, 1884.

The feeling among dealers was possibly a trifle better than on last Monday. The amount of stock offered was larger than the demand, and a large lot was held over unsold. The continued hot weather has virtually caused butchers to only buy just enough to supply regular customers, and they will run no risks in killing more than that. Prices paid were about the same as last week, and sales were generally forced. Corn-fed cattle brought from 6¾@7½c per pound, according to quality; grassers were in poor request at prices ranging from 4c to 5½c per pound. Fresh cows were in fair request and sold at $25@50 per head. They were not all sold. Dry cows were dull at 2¾@3½c per pound, with the bulk of sales at about 3c per pound. Calves sold at 6@7c per pound. Bulls were in poor demand and buyers named their own prices, which were from 2c to 3½c per pound.

Hogs were dull and the market draggy, with bulk of offerings held over. Prices were weak at 4½@5½c for common to medium; tops brought from 6@6½c per pound.

The supply of sheep was large and the demand light, and the market as a whole was equally as bad as last week, which was the worst of the season. Old sheep sold anywhere from 2c up to 4½c per pound, principally 3 per pound. Lambs averaging 75 to 80 pounds were in fair request and sold at 3½@5½c.

Owner.	*Where from.*	*Number*
Needy & Smith	Mo	98
A. Greenwald	Mo	58
J. Needy	Mo	18
H. Alcorn	Pa	116
McCreery and Craig	Pa	110
Charles Volbrecht	Ohio	45
C. Delingbaugh	Ohio	16
J. Barkley	Ill	28
L. Reizenstein	Ill	28
A. Fromm	Ill	84
Gerson & Ziegler	Ill	116
Total		515

Chicago—OCTOBER 8.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 4,700 head; market brisk and 10c higher; rough packing $4 85@5 25; packing and shipping $5 35@5 75; light $4 80@5 55; skips and grassers $3 55@4 60.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; fat cattle firm; common grades dull; export grades $6 75@7 10; good to choice shipping $5 85@6 70; range cattle slow; Texans $3 25@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; shipments 1,200 head; best strong; common dull; common to fair $1 50@3 50; Texans $2 00@3 40.

Kansas City—OCTOBER 8.—The *Live Stock Indicator* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5,600 head; good natives steady; rangers weak and 10@15c lower; exports $6 10@6 25; good to choice shipping 5 65@5 85; common to medium $8 00@5 40; feeders $3 75@4 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; market firmer and 10@15c higher; lots 239 to 267 pounds $5 05@5 30, mainly $5 10@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 108 head; market slow and irregular; fair to good $2 75@3 25; common $2 00@2 50.

New York—OCTOBER 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,525 head; native steers fairly firm; Texas and Colorado cattle dull and weak; natives $4 45@6 75 per cwt; Texas and Colorado $3 75@4 75, exports 1,300 qrs of beef.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,300 head; market slow at $2 50@4 75 per cwt. for poor to good sheep, and $4 25@5 75 for poor to choice lambs.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,400 head; live hogs firmer at $5 30@5 85 per cwt.

St. Louis—OCTOBER 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 300 head; good demand at steady prices, but supply light and quality poor; export $6 40@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 85@6 30; common to medium $4 50@5 50; grass Texans $3 25@4 25; bulk sales $3 50@3 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 400 head; market dull except for top grades; common to medium $2 00@2 75; lambs $2 00@4 00; Texans $1 75@3 25.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 8.—Live hogs firm; common and light $3 85@5 10; packing and butchers $4 60@5 30; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments 670 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—OCTOBER 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand; market ruled easy under liberal receipts and rumored large failure in Europe; market closed about the same as yesterday; sales ranged: October 76½@77c, closing at 76⅝c; November 78@78⅞c, closing at 78⅛@78¼c; December 79⅝@80⅝c, closing at 79⅝@80c; January 80⅛@81½c, closing at 80⅛@80¼c; May 86⅝@87⅛c, closing at 87c; No. 2 Chicago spring 76¼@77⅛c, closing at 76⅝c; No. 3 63c; No. 2 red 79⅛c.

CORN—Very irregular and averaged lower; there was a big line of offerings for November early in the day which broke the market; October closed 1½c, November 1½c, and the year ¼c lower than yesterday; May closed ⅛c higher; cash 55@55½c, closing at 55½c; October 55⅛@57½c, closing at 55½c; November 52¼@53⅝c, closing at 52⅜c; the year 42@43⅜c, closing at 42⅜c; May 40@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c.

OATS—Firm and ⅛@⅜c higher; cash 27@27¼c; October 26⅞@26⅞c, closing at 26⅞c; November 26⅞@27¼c, closing at 27⅜c; December 27¼@27⅜c, closing at 27¼@27⅜c; the year 26⅝@27c, closing at 26⅞@26⅞c; May 29⅞@29⅞c.

RYE—Easier at 54½c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 62c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 35.

PORK—In fair demand but ruled lower; cash and October $16 50; the year $12 50@12 67½, closing at $12 55@12 57½; January $12 52½@12 67½, closing at $12 57½@12 60.

LARD—In fair demand and irregular; cash 7.55@7.60c; October 7.55@7.60c, closing at 7.55c; November 7.27½@7.35c, closing at 7.40@7.32½c; December 7.32½@7.35c; January 7.31½@7.40c, closing at 7.32½@7.35c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand and easier; shoulders 6.50c; short rib 9.25c; short clear 10 25c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 1¾@1⅞c.

BUTTER—On produce exchange butter quiet and unchanged; extra creamery 28½@29c; extra firsts 26@28c.

EGGS—Firm at 17c.

Receipts—Flour, 28,000 barrels; wheat, 226,000 bushels; corn, 237,000 bushels; oats, 187,000 bushels; rye, 9,000 bushels; barley, 115,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 341,000 bushels; oats, 232,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 39,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board—Wheat stronger; advanced ⅛@¼c.

CORN—Firmer; October advanced ⅛c; November advanced ⅜c; May advanced ¼c.

OATS—Stronger; advanced ⅛c.

PORK—Irregular; the year declined 5c; January advanced 2½c.

LARD—Firmer; October advanced 10c; November advanced 5c; January advanced 2½c.

New York—OCTOBER 8.—Flour dull; receipts, 24,000 barrels; exports, 8,000 barrels; common to good $2 85@3 50. Wheat—Spot grades ½@1c lower; options after slight advances declined and closed heavy; receipts, 22,000 bushels; exports, 55,000 bushels; ungraded red 64½@86c; do. c. i. f. 87¼@89½c; No. 3 red 83c; do c. i. f. 76½@86¼c; ungraded white 87@90c; No. 2 red October, sales of 40,000 bushels at 86¼@86⅝c; November, sales of 1,192,000 bushels at 86¾@88⅛c, closing at 88½c; December, sales of 1,200,000 bushels at 89⅝@97¼c, closing at 90c; January, sales of 600,000 bushels at 91⅛@92¼c, closing at 91⅞c; February, sales of 56,000 bushels at 93⅛@95⅛c, closing at 93⅛c; March, sales of 48,000 bushels at 95⅛@95⅜c, closing at 95⅛c; April, sales of 64,000 bushels at 97@97¼c, closing at 97c; May, sales of 104,000 bushels at 98⅛@98⅜c, closing at 98⅛c. Corn—Spot lots 1@2c and options ¼@¾c lower and heavy; receipts, 4,000 bushels; exports, 45,000 bushels; ungraded 58½@60c; No. 3, 58½@59c; No. 2 October 62@62¼c, closing at 62c; November 60¾@61¼c, closing at 60⅛c; December 53@53⅝c, closing at 53c; January 48½@49c, closing at 48½c; February 48¼@49c, closing at 48½c; May 49½c. Oats a shade lower; receipts, 86,000 bushels; exports, 400 bushels; western mixed 31@32c; white western 34@38c. Hay in good demand. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee spot fair; Rio dull; options dull and weak; Rio No. 7 spot 8 60c; sales of 7,000 bags; October 8.45c; December and January 8.35@8.40c; February 8.40c; March 8.45c; April 8.50c. Sugar less active; Pernambuco 4⅝c; Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand. Petroleum firm; United 73⅝c, refined 8⅞@8¼c. Tallow firm. Rosin dull at $1 25@1 30. Eggs—Western fresh firm and fairly active. Pork firm and in moderate demand. Lard strong; western steam spot 8.00c; October 7.8@7.87c; November 7.63@7.74c; December 7.50@7.57c; January 7.58@7.60c; February 7.59@7.60c. Butter quiet and firm. Lead firm; common $3 75@3 80. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee—OCTOBER 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Milwaukee 75¾c; October 75¾c; November 77⅛c; December 79⅛c. Corn quiet; rejected 53c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 white nominally at 30@30½c. Rye dull; No. 1, 54c; No. 2 52c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring, cash and October 56⅛c. Mess pork $16 50 cash and October; $16 50 November. Lard—Prime steam 7.50c cash October; 7.30c; November. Live hogs firmer at $4 70@5 45. Butter steady; choice creamery 26@29c; fair to good 23@25c; best dairy 19@21c. Cheese quiet; best new cream 11@12c. Eggs easier at 17½@18c. Receipts—Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat 36,000 bushels; barley 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour—21,000 bushels; wheat none; barley 19,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 8—Flour firmer, but not quotably lower. Wheat strong; No. 2 red 82c. Corn firm; No. 2 57c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 28½@29c. Rye stronger; No. 2 59c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork easier at $16 50. Lard steady and firm at 7.50c. Bulkmeats easier, but not quotably lower; shoulders 6.12½c; short rib 10c. Bacon easier; shoulders 7¼c; short rib 10½c; short clear 11⅜c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 11. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs easier at 15@15½c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Toledo—OCTOBER 8.—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red 77c; October nominally 77c; November 78c; December 79⅛c asked; January 81⅛c asked; No. 2 soft 83⅛c asked; No. 3 do 76c asked. Corn easier; No. 2, 58c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash 27c; November 28⅛c; the year 26⅛c; rejected 26c. Cloverseed dull; prime cash and October $4 70 bid; November $4 75 asked; December $4 75 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 180,000 bushels; corn, 1,500 bushels; oats, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 69,00 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels; oats, 2,600 bushels.

Kansas City—OCTOBER 8.—Wheat inactive; cash 56⅛@56⅞c; November 58@58⅛c; December 59⅛c; No. 2 soft 62⅛c. Corn inactive; cash 43⅛c; October, firt halt 43c; October 41c; November 31c bid, 32⅛c asked. Oats—Cash 23⅛c bid, 24c asked.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 6—The *Mark Lane Express*, in a weekly review of the corn trade, says: Autumnal weather the past week has been accompanied by but little rain, consequently good progress has been made in fall cultivation. The sales of English wheat were 78,940 quarters at 34s 9d, against 80,019 quarters at 40s 2d the corresponding week a year ago. In the wheat trade sellers have been firmer, although the arrivals continue on a higher scale. The off-coast cargo trade has been confined to a sale of one cargo from Australia. There were eight arrivals for the week, of which two were withdrawn and five remain. Twelve cargoes are due. The market is slow and dragging in the foreign wheat trade and rates unchanged. Flour is difficult to move at late rates. There is nothing doing in barleys and prices are unchanged. Mediterranean is quoted one shilling dearer. Oats 6d dearer for foreign. Beans are in large supply and 1s 6d lower. Peas are unchanged.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Leather steady and in fair demand.

BOSTON MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From Commercial Bulletin.)

The market is very quiet, and it is a marvel to some how prices have held up as well as they have. There is, as usual at this season, a very full stock of wool in the market with a wide range of selection. Manufacturers can buy any grade of wool they wish and at a very low price. The actual sales have been very light and probably will remain so until there is some radical change in the woolen business, woolens at present being very slow of sale. There has been more or less inquiry this week and there is an unusual number of sample bags sent out. The dullness has extended to all lines and is no longer monopolized by the lower grades. The auction sale of woolens and blankets in New York this week brought very low prices, ranging from 15 to 40 per cent. below agents' prices.

The following are quotations for leading grades of wool in Boston:

Ohio XX and above	35@36½
Ohio X do	32@35
Mich. X do	30@31
Fine delaine	36@37
No. 1 Ohio clothing	33@34
No. 1 combing washed	36@37
Kentucky ¼ blood combing	25@26
Texas fine 12 months	22@24
Do do 6 to 8 months	19@22
Do good medium	22@23
Do coarse and carpet	14@18
Georgia unwashed	@22
California Northern spring free	23@25
Do Southern do do	18@22
Do do burry and defective	13@15
Wyoming fine	18@21
Do medium	20@23
Eastern Oregon	18@22
Kansas choice fine	@ 18
Do medium	18@20
Do average	13@18
Montana choice fine	21@22
Do fine medium	22@23

Included in the sales of washed fleeces are 40,000 lbs. Ohio XX and above at 36@36½c; 35,000 lbs. Pennsylvania XXX at 40c; 50,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX at 35@36c; 40,800 lbs. Ohio XX at 34@35c; 10,000 lbs. Pennsylvania XX at 35½c; 5,000 lbs. Ohio X and XX at 35c; 50,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX at 35@36c; 500 lbs. No. 1 Ohio at 34c, and 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Ohio on p. t.; 50,000 lbs. of X at 33@33½c; 32,000 lbs. of X and above at 35c.

FISH.

The market has been rather quiet this week. Receipts have been very large and there is an easier feeling. The market has been filled with receipts of over 10,000 barrels. The complaint continues that the mackerel are too small but they run better than last year and will all be marketed. Medium and rimmed 3s have declined under the week's receipts but large mackerel are steady. We quote:

No. 1 Shore	$16 00@20 00	Large 3s	7 00@ 8 00
do. Bay	14 00@16 00	Rimmed 3s	4 50@ 5 00
Large 2s	10 50@12 00	Med. 3s	4 00@ 4 50
do. Bay	11 00@13 00	No. 4	3 50@ 3 75
Med. 2s	7 00@ 8 00		

The market is amply supplied with cod fish, as heavy receipts are now coming along from Nova Scotia, and market is rather weak. There have also been further large receipts of box herring, and at the present very low prices it would seem as though there ought to be a better consumptive demand. We quote:

Dry Bank large	$3 75@4 00
Medium do do	3 00@
Pickled Bank, large	3 50@3 75
Pickled Bank, medium	2 75@3 00
Georges	5 00@5 25
Shores	4¼@4½
N. S. Shore	4¼@4¾
Hake	2 25@
Haddock	2 00@2 25
Pollock, pickled	1 75@2 00
Pollock, English	2 75@3 00
Smoked Salmon ⅌ lb	16@17
Smoked Halibut ⅌ lb	12@13
Scaled Herring, ⅌ box, med. small	14@
No. 1 small do	11@12
Tucks	11@12
Boneless Fish ⅌ lb	4 @ 4½
Boneless Cod	6 @ 8

HERRING AND ALEWIVES.—Large split herring are firmer at an advance of 50c. per bbl., selling at $5 50@6 00. This is caused by the news that the catch on the Labrador coast has been a failure, and that the fish have been bought up by Nova Scotia parties at high figures. This report is not confirmed.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Wool dull and heavy; domestic fleece 32@40c; pulled 18@34c; Texas 14@22c.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Turpentine steady at 30@30½c.

THE BERNHARDT'S FOLLY.

Lucy Hooper Gossips About the Wonderful French Woman.

I really think that this wonderful woman has a screw loose somewhere in her mental organization, writes Lucy Hooper. She is not mad nor even cracked, but she is what the French call "toquee," a convenient word for which the English language affords no equivalent. Her recklessness in money matters is something phenomenal. When she was about to start for America she wrote to a brilliant French author: "All my expenses and those of my maid, including carriage hire, are to be paid by the manager. Do you think I can get along with $2,000 per month as pocket money?" Her friend wrote back in answer: "Since you ask me the question, I do not think that you can." She will give her steward $100 at a time. Two days later he will come to her for money. "Why, did I not give you some the other day?" she will say, vaguely. "All gone, is it? Well, here is $50; only take care of it." Her cook never knows how many people are to be present at breakfast or dinner, for Sarah thinks nothing of inviting in an extra dozen or so guests. She will put on a pair of new boots, go out to walk, get caught in a shower, and toss her desecrated bootines as a present to her maid as soon as she pulls them off. She never pays a bill without legal pressure, is lavishly generous to her servants and to the poor, has no idea of order or punctuality, and is as eccentric in private life as she is great upon the stage. She has made and squandered three fortunes, is always dying and never dies, is as fragile as a reed, yet tires out the strongest men of her troupe when she goes upon a professional tour. This latter peculiarity is owing to her exceptional power of sleeping whenever she chooses. She always travels in a sleeping car, and once ensconced therein, she will draw down the blinds and betake herself to slumber. Arrived at her destination, she will walk upon the stage on which she has never set her foot before, and the exits and entrances of which are totally unknown to her, and will go through her part with as much spirit and brilliancy as though she had acted there for half her life. All her friends adore her and she is the idol of every cat or dog belonging to the theaters of France. In many respects "a most sweet woman," and for the rest, "O, the pity of it—the pity of it, Iago."

A Ratskin Dress.

(Philadelphia Chronicle Herald.)

An ingenious inhabitant of Liskeard, Cornwall, exhibits himself in a dress composed of ratskins, which he was collecting for three years and a half. He made the dress entirely himself, consisting of hat, neckerchief, coat, trousers, cape, gaiters and shoes. The number of rats required to complete the suit was 670, and the person when thus dressed appears exactly like one of the Exquimaux as described by Ross. The cape is composed of the pieces of skins immediately around the tails, containing about 600 tails. A lady of Glasgow had a pair of shoes of exquisite workmanship, the upper parts of which were made of the skins of rats. The leather was exceedingly smooth, and as soft as the finest kid, and appeared stout and firm. It took no less than six skins to make the pair of shoes, as the back of the skin is the only part strong enough for use.

—The Belgian Government has published instructions to the people as to the way of cooking pork to destroy trichinæ. Since then no cases of trichiniasis have occurred there. If our foreign-born population would listen to like instructions there would be no more cases here.

—While it is true, as a rule, the pig is one of the most profitable of our domestic animals, it is also evident that the amount of profit he can be made to bring will be governed largely by the differences in methods of keeping and the intelligence or skill with which he is handled.

The Atalanta, the second of the new steel cruisers, is to be launched to day at Roach's shipyard, in Chester.

MARRIED.

KELLER—CRAWFORD—On Thursday, October 2, by the Rev. J. J. Coale, at the residence of the bride's father, Arch Spring, Blair county, Pa., CHARLES KELLER, of Pittsburgh, to ANABEL, daughter of John A. Crawford, Esq.

DIED.

McKEAN—On Monday, October 6, 1884, MARY JUSTINE, infant daughter of Albert B. and Sarah McKean, aged fifteen months.

ADAMS—At his late residence, No. 50 Fike street, Pittsburgh, Mr. ALEXANDER ADAMS, aged seventy-four years.

COMERFORD—On Tuesday, October 7, 1884, at 11:55 P. M., at the residence of his father, 23 River avenue, Allegheny City, GEORGE LOW, son of Frank Comerford, in the thirtieth year of his age.

McKINLEY—On Monday, October 6, 1884, at 11 o'clock P. M., SAMUEL McKINLEY, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

McGONNIGLE—On Tuesday, October 7, 1884, at 12:30 P. M., GEORGE McGONNIGLE, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

LARE—On Tuesday, October 7, 1884, at 10:25 P. M., DAISIE MAY, daughter of Samuel D. and Elizabeth Lare, aged three years and six months.

MERCER—On Wednesday morning, October 8, 1884, ECCLES ROBINSON, infant son of Eccles and Mary Moore Mercer.

WALLACE—Mrs. ISABELLA WALLACE, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, on Wednesday, October 1, 1884, at her daughter's residence, Clifton, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

MARTIN—On Thursday evening, October 2, 1884, MARIA COOPER, wife of Samuel Martin, in her sixty-fifth year.

BARD—At the residence of his grandfather, H. H. Moorhead, New Castle, Pa., ANDREW MELVILLE, son of Richard and Ellie M. Bard aged five years and five days.

WEAVER—At the family residence, Penn avenue, near Wilkinsburg, on Thursday, October 2, 1884, at 8 A. M., CAROLINE, oldest daughter of Christian and the late Anna C. Weaver, aged forty-two years.

REESIDE—On Thursday, October 2, 1884, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Montgomery, Crafton station, P. C. & St. L. R. R., BERTIE M., infant son of Ella and the late John Reeside, aged eight months.

CLARK—At Boston, Mass., October 5, 1884, WILLIAM CLARK, in the fifty-third year of his age.

MALLORY—At noon, Saturday, October 4, 1884, LYDIA HARPER, wife of George B. Mallory, of New York.

CURLEY—At Idlewood, October 5, 1884, JOHN CURLEY, aged fifty-three years.

CLARK—At Boston, October 5, 1884, WM. CLARK, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

The Blaine Code.

(Boston Herald.)

Section 1. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise.

Sec. 2. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.

Sec. 3. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end.

Sec. 4. No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine.

Sec. 5. I note what you say about the importance of my keeping all quiet here.

Sec. 6. I have endeavored, in writing, not to be indelicate.

Sec. 7. It will be in my power to cast an anchor to the windward in your behalf.

Sec. 8. By a strange revolution of circumstances, I am again able to control an interest, and if you desire it, you can have it.

Sec. 9. Keep my name quiet, mentioning it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell.

Sec. 10. I can do something, I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.

Sec. 11. Regard this letter as strictly confidential. Do not show it to anyone.

Sec. 12. Burn this letter.

Sec. 13. Kind regards to Mr. Fisher.

—An English flockmaster says that he keeps his nursing ewes in rather high condition, contending that fat dams make fat lambs. Thus treated, the ewes not only give a larger quantity of milk for their offspring but it is also of a more nourishing quality. This renders the treatment better all around.

CATARRH.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents disease, and does more in one-half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

wTh—TTh R

NEW CARDS 20 Hidden Name 10c. 6 pks. 50c. (your name hidden by hand holding bouquet of flowers, &c.) 50 New Imported, completely embossed Chromos with name, 15c., 4 packs 50c. (not the cheap embossed edge advertised by others for 10c.) Agents New Sample Book, Premium List and Price List FREE with each order. Address U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.

oc11eowtm w1

Itching Diseases

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS.

My gratitude to God is unbounded for the relief I have obtained from the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs for twenty years. I had not a comfortable night for years, the burning and itching were so intense. Now, I am happy to say, I have no trouble. Only the liver-colored patches on my limbs remain as a token of my former misery.

HENRY L. SMITH.

188 WEST AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSMIER, *Union Bakery.*

EDINBURGH, IND.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.

J. P. CHOICE.

WHITESBORO', TEXAS.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured.

FREDERICK MAITRE,

23 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IVY POISONING.

For all cases of poisoning by ivy or dogwood, I can warrant CUTICURA to cure every time. I have sold it for five years and it never fails.

C. H. MORSE, Druggist.

HOLLISTON, MASS.

Sold everywhere. CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1 00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

DR SADLER

OCULIST AND AURIST,

256 PENN AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

All Diseases of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialties

Catarrh, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharges from Ears, Polypus and Catarrh successfully treated. Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S

Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

The Cheapest and Best.

The cheapest is not always the best. But the cheapest Ammoniated Bone Phosphate that gives the best results is

TRADE THE MARK

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR

PHOSPHATE

ADOPTED 1880

A Cheap and Reliable Crop Producer that has given excellent results for five years. The best practical results have been obtained by intelligent farmers who use this brand season after season in preference to any other. In this instance the cheapest is the best.

For circulars giving analysis and further information, call on or address

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Manufacturers,

20 So. Del. Ave., Philadelphia

1tW

DR. WHITTIER

930 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of

DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES

physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business or society, permanently cured.

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES

all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1s1v

LOVE COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE. Wonderful secrets, revelations and discoveries for married or single, securing health, wealth and happiness to all. This handsome book of 160 pages, mailed for 10 cents by the Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J.

oc11eow13tW

AGENTS, something new. Rare chance. $ outfit free. Write to-day. Empire Co., 38 Canal St., N. Y.

oc11eow4tW

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS ON EXHIBITION

CARPETS,

FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERY

Immense Stocks! Newest Styles! Striking Novelties

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

33 FIFTH AVENUE.

RUBBER ROOFING.

Cheapest—Best. Fire and Waterproof. Adapted for new or old roofs. Anybody can apply. Write at ONCE for Book Circular. INDIANA PAINT AND ROOFING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MANTELS-GRATES.

Lowest Prices—Finest Goods—Largest Stock. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue, SLAT MANTEL WORKS, 16 Market street, Camden, N. J. oc11-4tW